

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE.....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE UMMARY.....</b>	<b>III</b>
Education.....	iii
Health.....	iii
Population Welfare.....	iii
Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation.....	v
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM.....	1
1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2005-2006.....	1
1.3 Household and Survey questionnaire.....	2
1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis.....	2
1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures.....	2
<b>2. EDUCATION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 School attendance.....	7
2.3 Primary Enrolment rates.....	8
2.4 Expenditure on education.....	10
2.5 Early leavers and non-attendance.....	10
2.6 Literacy.....	10
2.7 Katchi class.....	10
2.8 Enrolment in Government Schools.....	10
<b>3.HEALTH.....</b>	<b>62</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	62
3.2 Immunisation.....	62
3.3 Diarrhoea.....	63
3.4 Infant mortality.....	64
3.5 Pre-and post-natal care.....	65
<b>4. POPULATION WELFARE.....</b>	<b>90</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	90
4.2 Marriage, parity and fertility.....	90
4.3 Awareness and use of family planning.....	91
4.4 Method and source of family planning.....	92
<b>5. WATER SUPPLY &amp; SANITATION.....</b>	<b>108</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	108
5.2 Sources of Drinking Water.....	108
5.3 Toilet Facility and sanitation.....	109
<b>APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY 2005-06.....</b>	<b>127</b>
Objectives:.....	125
Universe:.....	125
SAMPLING FRAME.....	125
STRATIFICATION PLAN.....	126
Sample Size and its Allocation:.....	126
Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):.....	127
Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):.....	127
Estimation Procedures:.....	127
<b>APPENDIX B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS.....</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: CONSUMPTION QUINTILES.....</b>	<b>138</b>

### LIST OF TABLE

#### Introduction

TABLE 1. 1	PROFILE OF THE 2001-02 PIHS, 2004-5 PSLM and 2005-06 PSLM SAMPLES .....	3
TABLE 1. 2	STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY .....	4
TABLE 1. 3	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE-BY PROVINCE AND REGION .....	5

#### Basic Education

TABLE 2. 1	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	12
TABLE 2. 2	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY REGION & AGE-CATEGORY .....	13
TABLE 2. 3	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY PROVINCE & QUINTILES .....	14
TABLE 2. 4	POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	15
TABLE 2. 5	POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY .....	16
TABLE 2. 6 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	17
TABLE 2. 6 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)-BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	19
TABLE 2. 7	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL(AGE 4 –9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	20
TABLE 2. 8	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5 – 9) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	21
TABLE 2. 9 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5 – 9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	23
TABLE 2. 9 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	24
TABLE 2. 10	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	26
TABLE 2. 11	NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5 – 9) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) .....	27
TABLE 2. 12	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) AND SECONDARY LEVEL - BY AGE .....	28
TABLE 2. 13	GIRLS ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT-BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	29
TABLE 2. 14	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)-BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	31
TABLE 2. 15	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)-BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	32
TABLE 2. 16	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	33
TABLE 2. 17	PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	34
TABLE 2. 18	ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	35
TABLE 2. 19	PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	36
TABLE 2. 20	HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL ON EDUCATION - BY REGION AND LEVEL .....	37
TABLE 2. 21	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 10-18 YEARS OLD THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	38
TABLE 2. 22	DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS .....	40
TABLE 2. 23	REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY(10-18 YEARS) –BY PROVINCE .....	41
TABLE 2. 24	REASON FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL (10-18 YEARS) - BY PROVINCE .....	42
TABLE 2. 25	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	43
TABLE 2. 26	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE- CATEGORY .....	45
TABLE 2. 27	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	46
TABLE 2. 28	CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS - BY GENDER AND AGE .....	47
TABLE 2. 29	ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	48
TABLE 2. 30	CHILDREN CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL – BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL .....	49
TABLE 2. 31 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	50
TABLE 2. 31 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	51
TABLE 2. 32 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	52
TABLE 2. 32 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE .....	53
TABLE 2. 33	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES .....	54
TABLE 2. 34	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) -BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE .....	55

TABLE 2. 35 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13- 14)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	56
TABLE 2. 35 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14- 15)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	57
TABLE 2. 36 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 – 14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	58
TABLE 2. 36 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14– 15) BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	59
TABLE 2. 37	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES.....	60
TABLE 2. 38	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES.....	61

### Health

TABLE 3.1	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED.....	66
TABLE 3.2	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD.....	68
TABLE 3.3	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL.....	69
TABLE 3.4	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY IMMUNISED- BY QUINTILES.....	70
TABLE 3.5	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS-BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	71
TABLE 3.6	DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE.....	73
TABLE 3.7	DIARRHOEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS.....	74
TABLE 3.8	DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS-BY QUINTILES.....	75
TABLE 3.9	TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER –BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	76
TABLE 3.10	TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER.....	77
TABLE 3.11	DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT.HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST- BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	79
TABLE 3.12	REASONS FOR NOT VISITING GOVT.FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	80
TABLE 3.13	REASONS FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT –BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	81
TABLE 3.14	INFANT MORTALITY-BY SEX AND REGION.....	82
TABLE 3.15	INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER’S EDUCATION.....	82
TABLE 3.16	PRE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS-BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/FACILITY.....	84
TABLE 3.17	PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXIOD INJECTION.....	85
TABLE 3.18	CHILD DELIVERY-LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE.....	86
TABLE 3.19	POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS-BY PROVINCE.....	88
TABLE 3.20	BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES-BY PROVINCE AND MONTH.....	89

### Population Welfare

TABLE 4. 1	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS EVER MARRIED – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	93
TABLE 4. 2	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY (ALL WOMEN).....	94
TABLE 4. 3	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	96
TABLE 4. 4	AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES - WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS –BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	97
TABLE 4. 5	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY REGION AND PROVINCE... ..	98
TABLE 4. 6	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS-BY PROVINCE ANDQUINTILES ..	99
TABLE 4. 7	WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING.....	101
TABLE 4. 8	MAIN REASON FOR NEVER PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING – BY PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON.....	102
TABLE 4. 9	COMMONLY KNOWN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING –BY REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	103
TABLE 4. 10	TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	104
TABLE 4. 11	SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	105
TABLE 4. 12	ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON.....	107

### Water supply and sanitation

TABLE 5.1	MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION.....	111
TABLE 5.2	MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY QUINTILES.....	113
TABLE 5.3	PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR WATER –BY REGION AND WATER SOURCE.....	114

TABLE 5.4	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR PIPED WATER- BY REGION AND QUINTILES.....	115
TABLE 5.5	WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM- BY PROVINCE.....	116
TABLES.6	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE.....	117
TABLES.7	TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE.....	118
TABLES.8	TYPE OF THE TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD- BY QUINTILES.....	120
TABLES.9	TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED- BY PROVINCE.....	121
TABLES.10	TYPE OF SANITATION USED BY QUINTILES.....	123
TABLES.11	GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM FROM THE HOUSEHOLD-BY PROVINCE.....	124

### LIST OF FIGURE

FIGURE 2.1	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	18
FIGURE 2.2	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	22
FIGURE 2.3	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	25
FIGURE 2.4	GIRL'S ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT LEVEL (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	30
FIGURE 2.5	CHILDREN AGED 10-18 YEARS THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY.....	39
FIGURE 2.6	LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS & OLDER.....	44
FIGURE 3.1	CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT RECEIVED FULL IMMUNISATION (BASED ON RECORD).....	67
FIGURE 3.2	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS.....	69
FIGURE 3.3	TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT.....	78
FIGURE 3.4	INFANT MORTALITY RATE.....	83
FIGURE 3.5	CHILD DELIVERY- LOCATION AND ASSISTANCE.....	87
FIGURE 4.1	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS.....	95
FIGURE 4.2	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS.....	99
FIGURE 4.3	TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED.....	105
FIGURE 5.1	MAIN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER.....	112
FIGURE 5.2	TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD.....	119
FIGURE 5.3	TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED.....	122

### PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2005-06 is the second round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to 2009. This survey is aimed to provide detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Water & Sanitation and Income & Expenditure. This report contains results on social indicators whereas Income & Expenditure report will be released separately. The data provided by this survey is used by the government in formulating the policies in social sector initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDGs.

The field work was carried out between July 2005 to June 2006. This report provides information on the key social indicators at national, as well as at provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown in comparison with the information of the last two rounds of PIHS and PSLM in order to assess the trends of the key indicators.

The report contains five chapters. These are: Introduction, Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water Supply & Sanitation. The report is also available on website of FBS.

Comments and suggestions for improving future issues of this report will be most welcome.

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides the National/Provincial findings of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2005-06. During this round, 15453 households were covered across urban and rural communities. Information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and monitor UN MDGs i.e. Education, Health, Population Welfare, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care, Family planning and Water supply and sanitation.

To study the behaviour variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is presented disaggregated by province, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. Presenting information from the PSLM 2005-06, this report also provides information from the earlier round of PSLM 2004-05 and Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys (PIHS) 2001-02, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. Thus the report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators since 2001-02. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2001-02, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are outline below:

#### Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) has slightly increased from 86 percent in 2004-05 to 87 percent in 2005-06. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 53 percent in 2005-06, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary school; however, it remained at same level of 2004-05. The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public, private and also deeni madaris. The PSLM round shows decrease in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has declined from 72 percent in 2004-05 to 65 percent in 2005-06.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 46 to 49 percent where as the NER remained same at 18 percent. However, as usual a large difference remains between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is 44 percent and NER is 10 percent in PSLM 2005-06 follows the same pattern as in 2004-05. However, the gap between the two surveys is very small and the real impact will be observable after Four/Five years when the existing primary level Cohort will reach at middle & Matric Level.

Further the comparison of different GERs and NERs have been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels. However, on users demand the tables have also been worked out using different age brackets.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of persons (10 years & above) who report that they are literate. This has risen from 53 percent in 2004-05 to 54 percent the 2005-06.

## **Health**

In Health section, the PSLM report includes immunisation, diarrhoea, infant mortality rate and the use of pre and post-natal services.

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 83 percent to 94 percent in 2005-06. The measure that includes mothers' recall as well as record of full immunisations given to one year old children shows decline from 77 percent to 71 percent which is possibly due to mixing up of polio campaign in 2004-05 with the routine immunisation by the respondents (recall errors). Full immunisation rates based only on health cards remained at same level of 2004-05 i.e. 49 percent. While analyzing by antigen, all show an increase in coverage.

There has been shown decline in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 16 to 12 percent, but Sindh and Balochistan provinces has shown significant decrease from 18 percent to 8 percent and 13 percent to 4 percent respectively in 2005-06.

About 52 percent of mothers in 2005-06 had a pre-natal consultation compared to 50 percent in 2004-05 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement in rural areas. There is increasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Private Hospitals/clinics and which is also significant i.e. from 42 percent to 48 percent in 2005-06. Fewer women go for post-natal consultations and it still remains low i.e. 22 percent in 2005-06.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) an indicator of deaths of children under one year also reflects significant improvement. The IMR has declined from 82 per thousand live births in 2001-02 to 70 per thousand live births in 2005-06.

Some 62 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2005-06 compared to 51 percent in 2004-05.

## **Population Welfare**

Many population welfare indicators show improving trends, although PSLM estimates are sometimes different from estimates given by specialist demographic surveys. Contraceptive use has increased to 26 percent in 2005-06 from 19 percent in 2001-02. Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is almost universal. The government is the major supplier of contraceptive methods, by the health departments and the Ministry of Population Welfare being important suppliers. Pills (97 percent) remains the most commonly used method.

Fertility has shown declining trend. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) estimated from 2005-06 for the period 2002-04 is 3.8 births per woman whereas in 2001-02 for the period 1998-00 births per woman were 4.5.

**Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation**

Tap water as a source of drinking water remains at the same level between 2005-06 & 2004-05 i.e. 34 percent. In Balochistan province Tap water facility has increased from 33 percent to 36 percent. Regarding the supply of drinking water large differences has been noticed across the four provinces. Balochistan and N.W.F.P depending most on the poorest sources. Water sources from Motor Pump have been increased in all provinces, particularly more than twice in Balochistan from 4 percent in 2004-05 to 9 percent in 2005-06.

Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas; although there is evidence to suggest that it has improved from 30 percent in 2004-05 to 42 percent in 2005-06. Improvements appear to be mainly concentrated in Punjab and N.W.F.P. The improvement in rural areas in one year is quite significant particularly in NWFP (from 32 percent in 2004-05 to 48 percent in 2005-06) which will be verified from the ongoing district level PSLM Survey covering 77000 households.



### SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>PRIMARY GER(CLASS 1-5 &amp; AGE 5-9)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>
Punjab	84	69	76	100	89	95	98	89	94
Sindh	76	51	63	84	65	75	88	71	80
NWFP	97	56	77	93	65	80	93	70	83
Balochistan	77	44	62	83	49	67	79	50	65
<b>PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 &amp; AGE 5 -9)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>
Punjab	47	43	45	60	55	58	60	53	57
Sindh	46	34	40	53	42	48	54	47	50
NWFP	48	33	41	53	40	47	54	42	49
Balochistan	39	24	32	44	29	37	39	27	34
<b>GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (% TOTAL ENROLMENT)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
Punjab	70	69	69	68	68	68	60	62	61
Sindh	80	75	78	76	72	74	71	62	67
NWFP	81	85	82	79	81	80	66	76	70
Balochistan	93	94	93	94	94	94	89	89	89
<b>DROP-OUT RATES (%)</b>									
CLASS1	1.0	0.3	0.7				0.4	0.2	0.3
CLASS2	2.2	1.8	2.0				1.1	0.9	1.0
CLASS3	5.1	4.6	4.9				3.7	3.3	3.6
CLASS4	8.5	7.9	8.3				6.2	6.9	6.4
CLASS5	12.7	12.6	12.6				10.0	11.0	10.3
CLASS6	24.4	33.0	27.9				21.5	29.0	24.5
<b>LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>
Punjab	57	36	47	65	44	55	66	47	56
Sindh	60	31	46	68	41	56	67	42	55
NWFP	57	20	38	64	26	45	64	30	46
Balochistan	53	15	36	52	19	37	54	20	38
<b>MIDDLE GER (CLASSES 6-8 &amp; age 10-12)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>
Punjab	46	43	45	52	45	49	58	48	53
Sindh	40	28	34	47	35	42	51	37	44
NWFP	52	23	38	61	31	47	64	40	52
Balochistan	45	18	33	37	21	30	34	18	27
<b>MIDDLE NER (CLASSES 6-8 &amp; age 10-12)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
Punjab	18	18	18	21	19	20	21	19	20
Sindh	15	12	14	20	15	18	18	16	17
NWFP	16	8	12	20	11	16	15	12	14
Balochistan	11	4	8	10	7	8	8	6	7

# PSLM

## Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>MATRIC GER</b> (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>
Punjab	55	34	44	50	39	45	55	40	47
Sindh	52	30	42	55	37	47	55	34	44
NWFP	62	20	41	62	24	43	53	22	38
Balochistan	42	13	29	46	17	34	45	18	33
<b>MATRIC NER</b> (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Punjab	12	10	11	12	11	11	9	11	10
Sindh	10	7	9	13	11	12	11	10	11
NWFP	6	5	5	10	5	7	10	4	7
Balochistan	3	2	3	6	3	5	5	5	5

# PSLM

## Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

KEY INDICATORS HEALTH									
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>AT LEAST 1 IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
Punjab	79	81	80	91	90	90	93	93	93
Sindh	60	60	60	78	76	77	95	98	97
NWFP	79	81	80	84	83	84	98	98	98
Balochistan	53	60	57	67	65	66	78	62	68
<b>FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
Punjab	57	58	57	85	84	84	75	76	76
Sindh	49	40	45	74	72	73	70	71	71
NWFP	56	57	57	77	76	76	65	62	64
Balochistan	24	24	24	64	60	62	56	43	48
<b>DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Punjab	14	13	14	16	15	15	15	14	14
Sindh	11	10	11	18	18	18	9	7	8
NWFP	19	18	19	16	15	15	15	14	15
Balochistan	16	18	17	13	13	13	4	5	4
<b>DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN(UNDER 5 YEARS)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>54.57</b>	<b>53.36</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>77.71</b>	<b>77.78</b>	<b>77.75</b>	<b>72.49</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>71.63</b>
Punjab	54.10	45.17	44.60	63.18	62.80	63.00	65.37	62.75	64.13
Sindh	72.88	66.75	69.97	92.37	91.91	92.15	85.36	84.72	85.06
NWFP	59.65	54.77	57.39	84.99	83.60	84.33	85.02	84.25	84.66
Balochistan	69.79	72.29	71.19	84.54	85.94	85.27	84.38	84.82	84.61
<b>INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>				<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>TETANUS TOXOID(% MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>
Punjab	73	46	53	72	54	62	83	59	66
Sindh	68	30	43	68	34	48	81	48	62
NWFP	59	31	35	58	40	45	69	60	61
Balochistan	39	12	17	46	17	25	52	18	25

KEY INDICATORS: POPULATION WELFARE									
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
<b>% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49 YEARS)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>
15-19 YEARS	10	22	18	11	20	17	7	15	12
20-24 YEARS	43	66	59	44	64	57	38	60	52
25-29 YEARS	83	90	88	83	88	87	77	87	83
30-34 YEARS	93	97	95	92	95	94	93	95	95
35-39 YEARS	97	98	98	96	98	98	98	97	97
40-44 YEARS	99	98	98	97	98	98	98	97	97
45-49 YEARS	99	98	98	99	98	98	99	98	99
<b>MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
15-19 YEARS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24 YEARS	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
25-29 YEARS	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1
30-34 YEARS	3.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4
35-39 YEARS	5.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.7	4.6
40-44 YEARS	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	4.8	5.6	5.3
45-49 YEARS	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.0	5.8
<b>AGE-SPECIFIC &amp; TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>
15-19 YEARS	49	67	61	26	46	40	42	58	52
20-24 YEARS	198	207	204	146	215	192	170	179	176
25-29 YEARS	233	225	227	225	253	245	212	202	205
30-34 YEARS	161	205	191	183	219	208	152	154	153
35-39 YEARS	98	132	121	73	152	128	81	92	88
40-44 YEARS	47	80	70	33	80	64	31	41	37
45-49 YEARS	10	22	18	10	22	18	31	47	41
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
Punjab	28	16	19	34	18	22	41	27	31
Sindh	32	7	17	27	8	15	32	11	21
NWFP	21	9	10	29	12	14	31	22	23
Balochistan	22	5	7	20	10	12	19	7	10

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
	2001-02- PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
<b>MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)</b>									
PIPED WATER	58	10	25	60	21	34	59	21	34
HANDPUMP	14	56	44	13	44	33	12	42	32
MOTOR PUMP	22	14	17	23	18	19	25	23	24
DUG WELL	2	10	7	2	7	5	2	7	5
OTHER	3	10	7	3	11	8	3	8	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)</b>									
HOUSEHOLD FLUSH	89	26	45	86	30	54	93	42	60
NON-FLUSH	5	15	12	7	30	20	4	15	11
NO TOILET	5	59	43	6	40	26	3	44	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)</b>									
UNDERGROUND DRAINS	45	1	14	45	1	14	48	2	18
COVERED DRAINS	5	1	2	5	1	2	5	1	3
OPEN DRAINS	40	33	34	40	33	35	38	39	39
NO SYSTEM	10	66	49	10	33	49	8	58	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PRSP and MDGs indicators. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP. For Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN has set 18 targets for 48 indicators for its member countries to achieve by 2015. Pakistan has committed to implement 16 targets, 37 indicators out of which 15 indicators are to be monitored through PSLM Surveys. These include intermediate as well as ‘output’ measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example. They include a range of ‘outcome’ measures, which assess the welfare of the population – Immunisation Rate, for example.

An important objective of the PSLM Survey is to try to establish what the distributional impact of PRSP has been. Policymakers need to know, for example, whether the poor have benefited from the programme or whether increased government expenditure on the social sectors has been captured by the better off.

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the 2005-06 PSLM Survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating education, health, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and Population welfare is given.

### 1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2005-2006

**Universe:** The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces and Islamabad excluding military restricted areas.

**Sampling Frame:** FBS has developed its own urban area frame, which was up-dated in 2003. Each city/town has been divided into enumeration blocks consisting of 200-250 households identifiable through sketch map. Each enumeration block has been classified into three categories of income groups i.e. low, middle and high keeping in view the living standard of the majority of the people. List of villages published by Population Census Organization obtained as a consequence of Population Census 1998 has been taken as rural frame.

#### **Stratification Plan:**

**A. Urban Domain:** Islamabad, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Sialkot, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta, have been considered as large sized cities. Each of these cities constitute a separate stratum and has further been sub-stratified according to low, middle and high-income groups. After excluding population of large sized city (s), the remaining urban population in each defunct Division in all the provinces has been grouped together to form a stratum.

**B. Rural Domain:** Each district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces has been grouped together to constitute a stratum. Whereas defunct administrative Division has been treated as stratum in Balochistan province.

**Sample Size and Its Allocation:** Keeping in view the objectives of the survey the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 15453 households comprising 1109 sample village/ enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results.

**Sample Design:** A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted in this survey.

**Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):** Villages and enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas respectively have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs have been selected from strata/sub-strata with PPS method of sampling technique.

**Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):** Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 16 and 12 from each sample PSU of rural & urban area have been selected respectively using systematic sampling technique with a random start. Detail sampling plan is given at Appendix-A.

### 1.3 Household and Survey questionnaire

At both individual and household level, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round II include education, diarrhoea, immunisation, reproductive health, pregnancy history, maternity history, family planning, pre and post-natal care and access to basic services.

### 1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the second report of the PSLM series of surveys to be conducted between 2004-2009. The PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different sections, the tabulations presented here comprise the tables at National/ Provincial level and detailed analytical comparison has been carried with previous rounds of PSLM and PIHS. Some of the tables have been presented based on consumption quintiles. The methodology of consumption quintiles is explained in Appendix-B.

### 1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through built in system of checking of field work by the supervisors in the field as well as teams from the headquarters. Regional/ Field offices ensured the data quality through preliminary editing at their office level. The entire data entry was carried at the FBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks. To determine the reliability of the estimates, Coefficient of Variation (CV's) and confidence Limit of important key indicators have been worked out and are attached as Appendix - C

**TABLE 1.1 PROFILE OF THE 2001-02 PIHS, 2004-05 PSLM, 2005-06 PSLM SAMPLES**

PROVINCE	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PSUs :</b>									
Punjab	220	238	458	1116	1197	2313	240	244	484
Sindh	128	136	264	642	684	1326	140	132	272
NWFP	72	116	188	258	591	849	88	119	207
Balochistan	52	88	140	195	521	716	63	83	146
<b>Overall</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>5204</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1109</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS :</b>									
Punjab	2599	3796	6395	13392	19152	32544	2790	3892	6682
Sindh	1534	2174	3708	7704	10944	18648	1666	2107	3773
NWFP	857	1842	2699	3096	9456	12552	1049	1901	2950
Balochistan	623	1406	2029	2340	8336	10676	735	1313	2048
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5613</b>	<b>9210</b>	<b>14831</b>	<b>26532</b>	<b>47888</b>	<b>74420</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>15453</b>

**Note:**

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table and in all tables that follows in this report.



**TABLE 1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY**

REGION AND AGE CATEGORY	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>URBAN</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under one	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	2.2
01-02	2.3	2.4	4.7	2.3	2.5	4.8	2.4	2.1	4.5
03-04	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.8	2.6	5.4	2.4	2.6	5.0
05-09	7.1	6.8	13.9	6.5	6.4	12.9	6.4	6.3	12.7
10-14	6.9	6.9	13.8	6.6	6.5	13.1	6.4	6.3	12.6
15-19	6.5	6.2	12.7	6.6	6.4	13.0	6.3	6.2	12.5
20-24	4.9	4.5	9.3	5.3	5.2	10.5	5.3	5.1	10.4
25-29	3.6	3.6	7.2	3.9	3.6	7.5	3.8	3.8	7.6
30-34	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.8	5.5	2.7	2.9	5.6
35-39	2.5	2.8	5.4	2.7	2.6	5.3	2.7	2.8	5.5
40-44	2.4	2.3	4.6	2.1	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.5	5.0
45-49	1.9	1.6	3.5	1.9	1.7	3.7	2.2	1.9	4.1
50-54	1.6	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.8
55-59	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.7
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.3
65+	1.9	1.5	3.4	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.4
<b>RURAL</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under One	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.7
01-02	3.0	2.9	5.9	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.6	5.4
03-04	3.6	3.4	7.0	3.3	3.4	6.7	3.1	3.0	6.1
05-09	8.6	8.2	16.8	8.4	8.0	16.3	8.3	7.6	15.9
10-14	7.1	6.5	13.6	7.1	6.2	13.3	6.8	6.5	13.3
15-19	5.4	5.3	10.7	5.3	5.4	10.8	5.2	5.4	10.7
20-24	3.7	4.1	7.8	3.9	4.2	8.1	3.9	4.5	8.4
25-29	2.9	3.4	6.4	2.9	3.4	6.3	3.1	3.6	6.7
30-34	2.5	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.8	5.3	2.4	2.7	5.1
35-39	2.4	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.9	2.4	2.7	5.1
40-44	1.9	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.1	2.1	4.2
45-49	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.3
50-54	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.4
55-59	1.1	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.6
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3
65+	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.5	2.1	4.6	2.6	2.0	4.6
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under One	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.6
01-02	2.8	2.7	5.5	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.6	2.5	5.1
03-04	3.3	3.2	6.5	3.2	3.2	6.4	2.8	2.9	5.7
05-09	8.2	7.8	15.9	7.8	7.5	15.3	7.7	7.2	14.8
10-14	7.0	6.6	13.6	7.0	6.3	13.2	6.7	6.4	13.1
15-19	5.7	5.6	11.3	5.7	5.7	11.4	5.6	5.7	11.3
20-24	4.0	4.2	8.2	4.3	4.5	8.8	4.3	4.7	9.1
25-29	3.1	3.5	6.6	3.2	3.5	6.7	3.3	3.7	7.0
30-34	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.5	2.8	5.2
35-39	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.6	2.4	5.0	2.5	2.7	5.2
40-44	2.1	2.1	4.2	1.9	2.0	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.5
45-49	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.6
50-54	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.6
55-59	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.6
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3
65+	2.2	1.6	3.8	2.4	1.9	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.2

**NOTES:**

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.
2. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

**TABLE 1.3 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION**

PROVINCE	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4
Sindh	7.1	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.5	7.0
NWFP	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.9	7.9
Balochistan	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.6
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.

## 2. EDUCATION

### 2.1 Introduction

Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan are low as compared to the countries of the region. A number of studies of the education system in Pakistan have revealed that the quality of education being provided by government primary schools is poor. Many schools do not have adequate teachers and resources. Basic objective of Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP) is to expand and improve the quality of publicly provided primary education. Education commands a large share of the overall PRSP budget. The PRSP strategy for the sector includes, improving the functioning, utilisation of existing school, improving the quality of education, increasing enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system. MDGs indicators on education which are to be tracked through PSLM Survey are Primary enrolment rates, Survival rate to grade 5, and Literacy rate.

This chapter will cover key indicators on school attendance, enrolment rates, and expenditure on education, early leavers and non attendance, literacy etc.

### 2.2 School attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 56 percent in 2005-06 as compared to 55 percent in 2004-05 has ever attended school (Table 2.1). This proportion is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than in women. No significant change has been observed due to smaller gap between the two PSLM surveys. Punjab and NWFP Province have shown slight improvement wherever Sindh is at the same level of 2004-05; however, there is slight decline in Balochistan. The proportion of 10-14 year olds population who ever attended school have increased from 70 percent reported in 2001-02 PIHS to 75 percent in 2005-06 PSLM, whereas the age group 15-19 year old has increased from 67 percent to 72 percent (Table 2.2).

There is a positive relationship between school attendance and quintiles in every province and region; the better off the household, the more likely that its members are to have ever attended school (Table 2.3). The weakest relationship between income and education has been observed for women in rural Balochistan. There, even in the wealthiest households only 25 percent of women have ever been to school. Whereas it is significant in Punjab and in NWFP. However in urban areas, all the four provinces show significant difference between the first quintile and the richest last quintile. Regarding Males all the four provinces has shown the similar increasing trend from first quintile to fifth quintile.

There is marginal change from 44% in 2004-05 to 43% in 2005-06 in the proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher education. The two figures are statistically same and the marginal difference may be due

to adoption of 77000 sampled households in 2004-05 and 15000 in 2005-06. The proportion is highest in Sindh (46 per cent) and lowest in Balochistan (25 per cent) are same as for the year 2004-05. Lowest trend for females is observed in rural Balochistan, (Table 2.4), where only 6 percent of females have completed primary school.

### 2.3 Primary Enrolment rates

The GER, sometimes referred to as the participation rate, is the number of children attending primary school divided by the number of children with the specific age group who ought to be attending. The GERs are presented in this report in two different ways: excluding and including the katchi class and for different age groups.

Table 2.6 (A) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding katchi for the age group 5-9 years and Table 2.6 (B) for age 6-10 years. The GER shows an increase over the period, from 86 to 87 percent and 85 to 87 respectively for the two age groups. Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces have shown increase whereas, in Balochistan province it has slightly declined.

The over all gross enrolment rate has changed to 86 percent in 2005-06 from 82 percent in 2004-05 when katchi is also included and the children of age 4 are also added in the age group 5-9 to calculate by the age group 4-9 years (Table 2.7). Punjab has highest enrolment rate as compared to other provinces.

The PSLM 2005-06 collects information on enrolment in all types of school, not just the government sector. Table 2.8 shows the gross enrolment rate in government primary schools. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age. One of the main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary education and this measure can be used to assess whether government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. But the PSLM shows decline in this measure, over the period meaning that the coverage of the public school system has decreased in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05 i.e. (from 62 percent to 57 percent).

The NER at primary level refers to the number of students enrolled in primary school of required primary school age divided by the number of children in the age group for that level of education. In other words, for Pakistan, the primary NER is the number of children aged 5 to 9 years attending primary level divided by the number of children aged 5 to 9 years.

The NER for Pakistan as a whole in 2005-06 is 53 percent for age 5-9 years in (Table 2.9 A) and 60 for age 6-10 years in (Table 2.9 B). There are marginal variations in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP Province but Balochistan Province has shown decline in 2005-06.

Net enrolment is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys and the difference is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in rural NWFP and Balochistan. When katchi class is included, the NER went up 57 percent in 2005-06 compared to 55 percent in 2004-05, (Table 2.10).

Table 2.11 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching to its target group excluding overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER is 32% in 2005-06 as compared to 37% in 2004-05 which corresponds to a decrease in GER in government schools.

The reason for the large difference between the GER and the NER is the significant number of over-age children who attend primary school. Table 2.12 gives a good picture of this situation. Whilst only 46 per cent of 5 year old boys attend primary school, but there are significant number of overage children i.e. age 11 year (58 percent), 12 years (41 percent) and 13 years (21 percent) are still in Primary schools. At every age, a higher percentage of girls than boys are not attending school.

Another way of looking at female enrolment at primary level is to express it as a percentage of total enrolment; both male and female (Table 2.13). Overall, this ratio by excluding katchi class enrolment has shown decline between 2001-02 and 2005-06. However this ratio including katchi class enrolment has increased from 42 percent to 45 percent which may be due to excessive campaign by the government to enrol females.

In Tables 2.14, 2.15 and 2.16, the gross and net primary enrolment rates have been estimated quintile-wise. They show a strong positive relationship between household income and primary enrolment in both urban and rural areas i.e enrolment is higher in the highest quintiles compared to lower quintiles.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.17. The government share of primary enrolment has fallen over the period, from 72 percent in 2004-05 to 65 percent in 2005-06. This suggests that there is substantial demand for education, but government schools are failing to provide an acceptable service. Hence parents turn to the private education sector.

As might be expected, it is the better-off households who are more able to send their children to private primary schools. Table 2.18 shows that the percentage of school children enrolled in government schools falls as income rises in both urban and rural areas. However, in urban Punjab and Sindh, even a considerable proportion of the poor manages to educate their children outside the government sector. The percentage of primary students who are in private schools rises steeply with income except in Balochistan (Table 2.19).

## 2.4 Expenditure on education

Households spend, on average, Rupees 1637 per year on each primary school student. Urban households spend more than thrice as much as rural households on each primary school student. Those students attending private primary schools spend, on average, seven times as much as those attending government primary schools (Table 2.20). The increase in the private sector share of enrolments, despite these large differences in the costs, suggests that parents perceive a large difference in quality between the government and private schools.

## 2.5 Early leavers and non-attendance

Drop-out from primary schools is a problem. Looking at the 10-18 year old age group who have attended primary school at some point in the past, some 12 per cent left before completing primary school in 2005-06), has declined from 15 percent in 2004-05. All provinces with the exception of Balochistan have shown declining trend. A larger proportion of drops out in rural areas than in urban areas. Girls are slightly more likely to leave early than are boys in rural areas; and vice versa in urban areas, (Table 2.21).

Table 2.22 shows a similar measure for children aged 15-19. In this table, the percentage of children that left before completing each class has been calculated, for children who have been to primary school at some point in the past. It is easier to interpret this measure because it will exclude fewer over-age children who are still enrolled in primary school (as it covers 15-19 year olds instead of 10-18 year olds). It shows that, overall, about 21.6 percent of children in 2005-06 who have enrolled in primary school drop out before completing primary (class 5) which has declined from 28.5 percent in 2001-02. However, the largest drop out is at the end of primary, with 25 percent dropping out before reaching the end of class six. Most of the dropping out will be children failing to make the transition from primary to middle school.

Parents often explained their child's drop out from school by the child's lack of motivation this was cited as the reason for 44 per cent of boys and 30 per cent of girls. Where as in rural NWFP and Balochistan the other major reason for leaving school is reported "Parents did not allow"(33 percent and 57 percent respectively). Other common explanations were cost particularly in urban areas and that the parents did not want the child to continue. This later reason was given much more commonly for girls than for boys, (Table 2.23).

Reasons for never attending school show somewhat different patterns (Table 2.24). Child not wanting is cited as a major reason; particularly in urban areas which are obviously not a convincing reason as Child cannot make decision himself. For girls, the parents not wanting the child to enrol in school was the most common single reason. For boys, the Cost was also reported in about one quarter of cases.

## **2.6 Literacy**

Literacy is an important indicator of education because its improvement is likely to have an impact, in the longer run on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above has slightly increased from 53 percent in 2004-05 to 54 percent in 2005-06. Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than rural areas and much higher in men than women (Table 2.25). There is a strong association between literacy and age, with younger cohorts having much higher literacy levels. This pattern has been observed both in urban and rural areas.(Table 2.26). Literacy is strongly associated with household income. Thirty one percent of the poorest individuals are literate compared to 75 percent in the highest income group. Only 15 percent of rural women in the poorest quintile are literate and this is as low as 9 percent in Balochistan (Table 2.27).

## **2.7 Katchi class**

Although katchi class is intended for four to five year old but the children of a much higher ages are also enrolled in this class. More than half of all children enrolled in katchi are aged 6 years and older (63 per cent), and four year olds make up 22 per cent of katchi enrolments which has increased from 15 percent in 2001-02 (Table 2.28). Late entry to katchi is more a feature of rural than urban areas. Punjab is the province with the highest proportion of students enrolled in katchi class, with 18 percent followed by NWFP 15 percent, Sindh 9 percent and the lowest is Balochistan with only 3 per cent (Table 2.29b).

## **2.8 Enrolment in Government Schools**

Enrolment in Government Schools has declined from 73 percent in 2001-02 to 64 percent in 2004-05. The pattern is same at levels i.e. Primary, Middle and Secondary. Consequently private enrolment has increased from 26 percent (2001-02) to 35 percent (2005-06). A slightly higher percentage of children are enrolled in government schools at middle (class 6-8) and matric (9-10) than in primary level (Table 2.30) in 2005-06 but they are declined in 2005-06 compared to 2001-02.

## **2.9 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates**

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.31(A) and 2.32(A). These rates are calculated using 10-12 year olds as the appropriate age range. The gross enrolment rate for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 49 percent compared to 46% in 2004-05. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 40 to 42 percent and 51 to 55 percent respectively. There is large gap between urban areas and rural areas, which are 68 and 40 percent respectively. Tables 2.31(B) and 2.32(B) have been added for GER & NER

respectively for middle level by changing age group from 10-12 years to 11-13 years . The changing age group also follows the same trend as observed for the age group 10-12 years.

Net enrolment rates at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.32A). The NER has remained the same between 2004-05 and 2005-06 i.e. 18 percent. All the provinces followed more or less same pattern. However in urban areas there is slight increase and in rural areas there is slight decline. This is due to the large number of overage children that are enrolled in these classes. Positive relationship has been observed between the income and gross enrolment and net enrolment rate at the middle level i.e. lower quintiles have lower enrolment rate compared to higher quintiles. The similar pattern is obtained for all the four provinces and also in urban and rural areas. However female enrolment rates for poor households in rural areas are very low (Table 2.33 and Table 2.34).

At matric level, gross enrolment stands at 44 percent and net enrolment rate at 10 percent (Tables 2.35 A and 2.36 A) which are almost at the same level between 2004-05 and 2005-06. The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.35(B) and 2.36(B) have been added for GER & NER respectively for matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15. Like primary and middle level, the same relationship between enrolment and household income exist when rates are given in quintiles (Tables 2.37 and 2.38).



**TABLE 2.1 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>
Punjab	78	64	71	81	67	74	82	67	75
Sindh	77	59	68	80	62	72	79	64	72
NWFP	79	47	63	80	49	65	78	49	63
Balochistan	73	38	57	74	41	59	73	38	57
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>
Punjab	62	30	46	64	38	51	63	39	51
Sindh	54	16	36	57	18	39	55	19	38
NWFP	65	21	42	66	25	45	68	31	48
Balochistan	50	12	33	47	13	32	40	12	27
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>
Punjab	67	41	54	69	47	58	70	49	59
Sindh	64	34	49	69	41	56	68	43	56
NWFP	67	25	45	69	29	48	70	33	51
Balochistan	54	17	37	52	18	37	48	18	34

**NOTES:**

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Attended school: For the 1995-96, 1998-99 and 2001-02, PIHS, all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

**TABLE 2.2 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY REGION & AGE-CATEGORY**

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS :</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>
10 - 14 years	88	82	85	85	83	84	89	85	87
15 - 19 years	87	80	83	84	79	81	86	82	84
20 - 24 years	86	72	80	85	74	80	87	79	83
25 - 29 years	82	62	72	82	61	72	86	69	77
30 - 34 years	80	51	66	77	56	67	82	63	72
35 - 39 years	75	46	60	74	50	62	78	53	65
40 - 44 years	73	42	57	73	44	58	74	46	60
45 - 49 years	71	32	53	74	35	56	74	45	61
50 - 54 years	66	30	51	66	30	47	72	36	51
55 - 59 years	67	24	43	64	27	47	66	30	49
60 + years	54	16	37	51	12	34	56	18	39
<b>RURAL AREAS :</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>
10 - 14 years	76	47	62	79	48	65	78	61	70
15 - 19 years	78	39	59	77	43	59	77	54	65
20 - 24 years	70	26	47	72	31	50	71	41	55
25 - 29 years	59	17	36	62	21	40	63	30	46
30 - 34 years	54	14	32	55	17	35	59	23	40
35 - 39 years	54	10	32	52	12	32	55	20	36
40 - 44 years	50	8	28	46	9	27	51	14	32
45 - 49 years	43	5	24	48	7	29	46	10	28
50 - 54 years	42	4	25	43	4	21	45	7	23
55 - 59 years	39	4	19	38	4	22	39	4	21
60 + years	23	1	14	25	2	14	26	2	15
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>
10 - 14 years	79	58	69	80	59	70	82	69	75
15 - 19 years	81	53	67	79	54	67	80	65	72
20 - 24 years	76	41	58	77	45	60	78	55	66
25 - 29 years	66	31	48	69	33	50	72	44	57
30 - 34 years	62	25	42	62	28	44	68	37	51
35 - 39 years	60	22	40	59	24	42	64	31	46
40 - 44 years	57	18	38	55	21	37	60	26	43
45 - 49 years	52	13	33	57	16	37	57	23	41
50 - 54 years	50	12	33	50	11	29	55	17	33
55 - 59 years	48	10	26	46	10	29	49	13	31
60 + years	31	5	20	31	4	19	35	7	22

**NOTES:**

1. Population in the relevant category that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Attended school: For the 1995-96, 1998-99 & 2001-02 PIHS, all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

**TABLE 2.3 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY PROVINCE & QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>
1st Quintile	67	44	55	44	24	34
2nd Quintile	67	55	61	57	33	44
3rd Quintile	79	62	71	63	38	50
4th Quintile	82	68	75	72	46	58
5th Quintile	92	79	85	76	54	65
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>
1st Quintile	55	37	46	45	13	30
2nd Quintile	63	44	54	50	17	35
3rd Quintile	71	54	63	62	23	43
4th Quintile	83	71	77	69	27	49
5th Quintile	92	82	87	75	32	54
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>
1st Quintile	62	30	46	55	17	35
2nd Quintile	70	36	52	66	24	44
3rd Quintile	76	40	59	68	33	49
4th Quintile	81	51	65	75	36	54
5th Quintile	90	67	79	80	46	61
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>
1st Quintile	59	25	42	31	9	21
2nd Quintile	72	39	56	44	12	29
3rd Quintile	77	42	60	43	10	29
4th Quintile	78	39	60	50	19	36
5th Quintile	83	53	69	74	25	52
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>
1st Quintile	62	39	50	45	19	32
2nd Quintile	66	49	58	56	26	41
3rd Quintile	76	57	65	62	34	48
4th Quintile	82	67	75	71	41	56
5th Quintile	91	79	85	77	50	63

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Attended school: All those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

**TABLE 2.4 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>
Punjab	64	54	59	69	58	64	68	57	63
Sindh	64	49	57	71	54	63	70	56	63
NWFP	63	36	50	65	39	52	63	37	50
Balochistan	59	29	45	61	31	48	59	27	44
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>
Punjab	43	21	32	48	28	38	46	28	37
Sindh	41	10	26	45	12	30	43	12	28
NWFP	44	12	27	49	16	32	50	20	34
Balochistan	37	6	23	34	7	22	29	6	18
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>
Punjab	49	31	40	55	37	46	54	37	45
Sindh	51	26	39	58	34	47	57	35	46
NWFP	47	16	31	52	20	36	53	23	37
Balochistan	41	11	27	40	12	27	36	11	25

**NOTES:**

1. Population 10 years and older that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Completed primary level: For the 1995-96, 1998-99 & 2001-02 PIHS all those individuals who report having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.

**TABLE 2.5 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY**

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>
10 - 14 years	43	43	43	41	46	44	45	46	45
15 - 19 years	77	73	75	75	73	74	78	76	77
20 - 24 years	78	69	74	77	70	73	81	75	78
25 - 29 years	73	57	65	76	58	67	81	65	73
30 - 34 years	71	46	59	69	52	60	77	60	68
35 - 39 years	65	40	52	66	46	56	73	49	61
40 - 44 years	66	38	52	66	38	51	69	42	56
45 - 49 years	65	30	49	66	31	49	69	41	57
50 - 54 years	61	26	46	59	26	41	68	34	49
55 - 59 years	58	21	38	58	22	42	61	28	45
60 + years	44	14	31	44	10	29	50	16	35
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>
10 - 14 years	30	18	24	29	19	25	31	22	27
15 - 19 years	65	31	48	64	34	49	65	46	55
20 - 24 years	61	21	40	62	26	43	64	35	49
25 - 29 years	49	14	30	53	17	34	56	26	40
30 - 34 years	43	10	26	47	14	29	51	20	34
35 - 39 years	42	9	25	42	9	26	48	16	31
40 - 44 years	40	6	23	37	7	22	44	12	28
45 - 49 years	33	4	18	39	6	23	41	8	25
50 - 54 years	33	3	19	33	3	16	38	5	19
55 - 59 years	31	3	15	30	3	17	33	3	18
60 + years	15	1	9	17	1	10	19	1	11
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>
10 - 14 years	34	25	30	33	27	30	36	29	33
15 - 19 years	69	45	57	67	47	57	70	57	63
20 - 24 years	67	36	51	67	40	54	71	50	60
25 - 29 years	57	28	42	61	30	45	66	39	52
30 - 34 years	52	21	36	54	25	39	61	34	47
35 - 39 years	49	19	34	49	20	35	57	27	41
40 - 44 years	49	16	32	47	17	31	53	23	38
45 - 49 years	43	12	28	48	14	32	52	21	37
50 - 54 years	42	10	28	41	10	24	49	15	30
55 - 59 years	40	8	22	39	8	24	43	11	28
60 + years	23	4	15	24	3	15	29	6	18

**NOTES:**

1. Population in the relevant category that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Completed primary level: For the 1995-96, 1998-99 and 2001-02 PIHS, all those individuals who report having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.

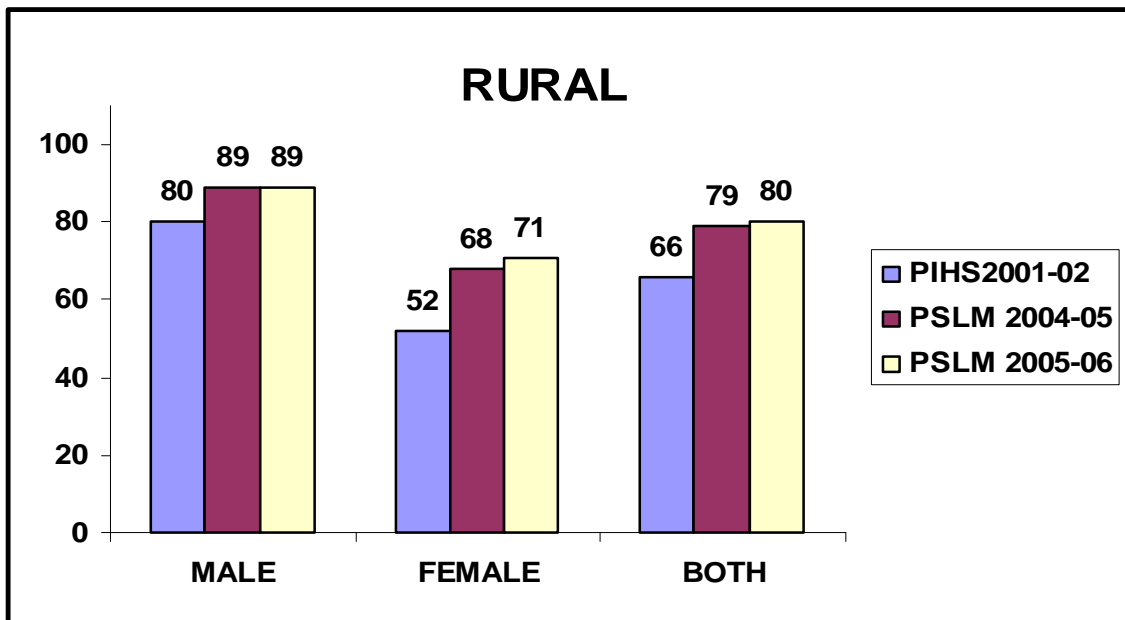
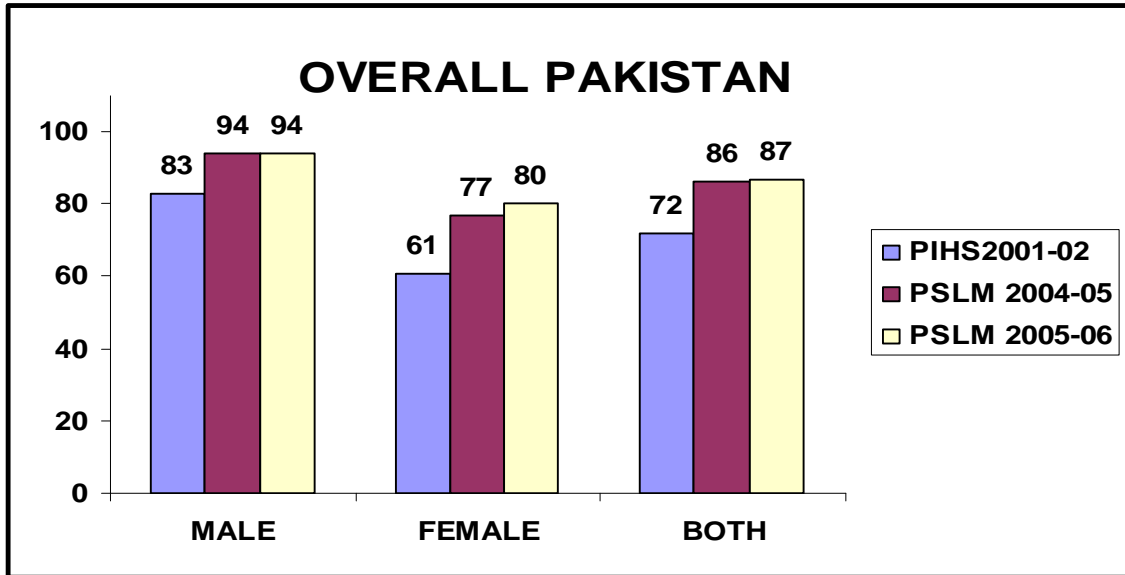
**TABLE 2. 6(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL(AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>
Punjab	95	93	94	111	108	110	112	107	110
Sindh	91	78	84	103	94	99	103	96	100
NWFP	100	86	93	100	84	92	98	84	91
Balochistan	98	75	88	101	86	94	100	83	92
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>
Punjab	80	61	70	96	82	89	93	83	88
Sindh	69	37	53	70	44	58	79	51	66
NWFP	96	52	74	92	62	78	93	67	81
Balochistan	73	38	57	79	41	61	72	41	57
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>
Punjab	84	69	76	100	89	95	98	89	94
Sindh	76	51	63	84	65	75	88	71	80
NWFP	97	56	77	93	65	80	93	70	83
Balochistan	77	44	62	83	49	67	79	50	65

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**FIGURE 2.1 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**



**TABLE 2.6 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>103</b>
Punjab	89	90	90	108	104	106	113	103	108
Sindh	89	76	82	99	90	95	106	95	100
NWFP	102	80	91	101	84	93	99	85	92
Balochistan	99	70	85	100	85	93	95	76	86
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>
Punjab	78	60	69	95	81	88	94	82	88
Sindh	69	37	53	70	44	58	80	52	67
NWFP	91	49	71	92	62	78	95	69	83
Balochistan	69	37	55	74	40	59	63	40	53
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>
Punjab	81	68	75	99	87	93	99	88	94
Sindh	75	51	63	82	64	74	91	71	81
NWFP	93	53	73	94	66	80	95	71	84
Balochistan	73	43	59	79	48	65	70	49	60

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 – 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.



**TABLE 2.7 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE					
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>103</b>
Punjab	109	106	108	114	110	112
Sindh	97	88	93	100	90	95
99NWFP	101	85	93	99	86	92
Balochistan	94	78	87	86	77	82
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>
Punjab	93	80	86	96	86	91
Sindh	62	38	51	68	46	58
NWFP	91	61	77	94	68	81
Balochistan	71	36	54	61	34	48
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>
Punjab	97	87	92	101	93	97
Sindh	76	59	68	81	65	73
NWFP	92	65	79	95	70	83
Balochistan	75	44	60	67	43	56

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 0-5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4- 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. The estimates for 1998-99 and 2001 are based on aged 4-9 years. They are not comparable with the results of previous rounds, where estimates were based on children aged 5-10 years.

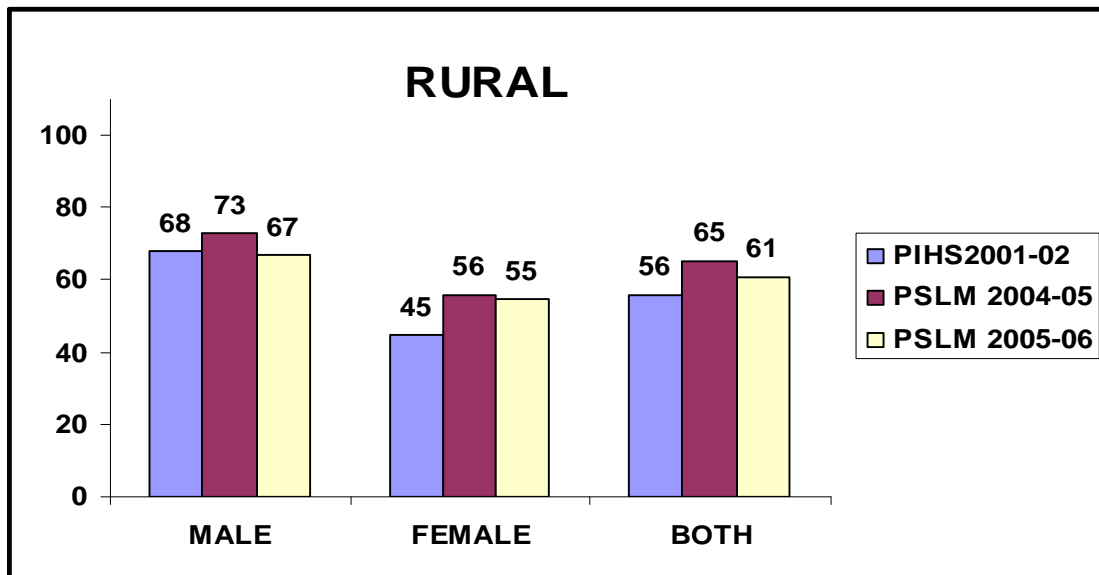
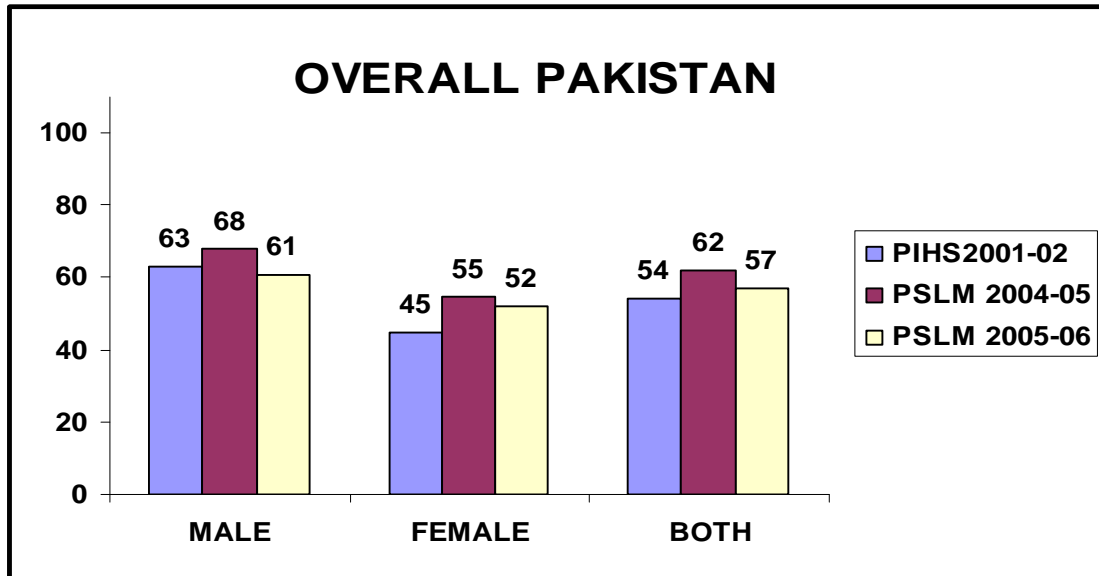
**TABLE 2.8 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>
Punjab	41	45	43	49	51	50	40	43	42
Sindh	51	43	47	58	53	56	48	43	45
NWFP	61	56	59	61	54	58	49	52	50
Balochistan	72	61	67	85	71	79	77	67	72
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>
Punjab	64	49	56	74	63	69	66	61	63
Sindh	66	36	51	67	42	56	72	45	59
NWFP	81	46	64	75	53	65	64	54	59
Balochistan	71	37	56	76	40	59	68	38	54
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>
Punjab	58	48	53	67	60	64	59	56	57
Sindh	61	38	50	64	47	56	63	44	54
NWFP	78	47	63	73	53	64	62	53	58
Balochistan	71	41	57	78	45	63	70	45	58

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level in Government schools.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**FIGURE 2.2 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**



**TABLE 2. 9(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>
Punjab	57	58	57	69	68	68	72	68	70
Sindh	56	50	53	64	59	61	62	63	62
NWFP	59	51	55	58	52	56	59	52	55
Balochistan	55	41	49	59	53	56	51	42	47
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>
Punjab	44	38	41	57	50	54	56	47	52
Sindh	41	25	33	45	29	38	48	34	42
NWFP	47	31	39	52	37	45	54	40	47
Balochistan	36	21	29	41	24	33	36	23	30
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>
Punjab	47	43	45	60	55	58	60	53	57
Sindh	46	34	40	53	42	48	54	47	50
NWFP	48	33	41	53	40	47	54	42	49
Balochistan	39	24	32	44	29	37	39	27	34

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

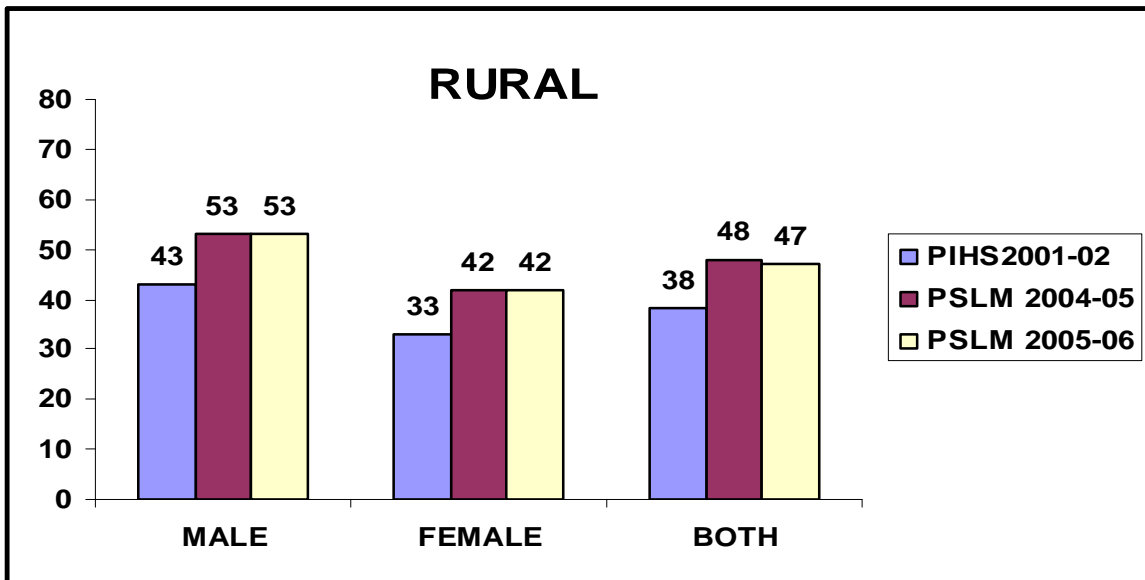
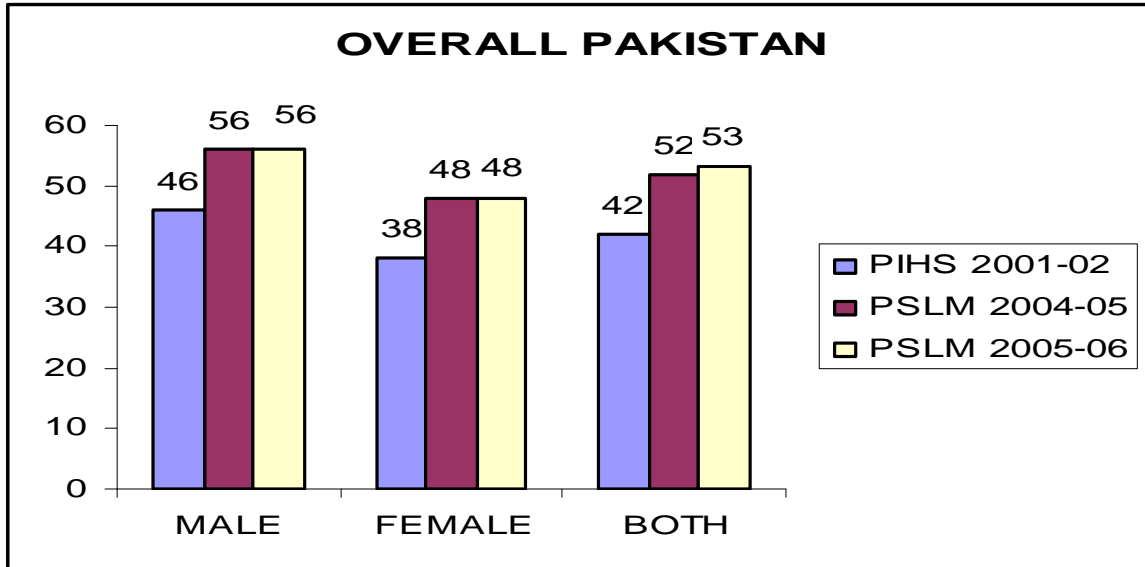
**TABLE 2.9 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE AND REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05- PSLM			2005-06- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>
Punjab	65	66	66	77	76	76	77	76	77
Sindh	64	60	62	71	66	69	71	70	71
NWFP	73	60	66	73	62	68	70	57	64
Balochistan	67	51	60	69	60	65	65	52	58
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>
Punjab	55	44	50	66	57	62	63	55	59
Sindh	49	29	39	52	33	43	55	38	47
NWFP	60	36	48	65	45	56	65	47	57
Balochistan	46	25	37	49	27	39	38	26	33
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>
Punjab	58	50	54	69	62	66	67	61	64
Sindh	54	39	47	60	47	54	62	52	57
NWFP	62	39	51	66	48	57	66	48	58
Balochistan	49	29	40	52	33	44	44	32	39

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 6 - 10 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 - 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**FIGURE 2.3 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**



**TABLE 2.10 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)					
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>
Punjab	75	74	74	80	76	78
Sindh	64	59	61	66	62	64
NWFP	66	58	62	65	57	61
Balochistan	57	50	54	45	41	44
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>
Punjab	61	53	57	64	55	59
Sindh	41	27	35	43	31	38
NWFP	56	41	49	59	43	51
Balochistan	38	22	30	31	20	26
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>
Punjab	64	59	62	68	61	65
Sindh	50	40	46	52	45	49
NWFP	58	44	51	59	45	53
Balochistan	41	27	35	34	24	30

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 4 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 0 – 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level, including katchi class.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.11 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
Punjab	23	25	24	28	29	29	22	22	22
Sindh	30	25	27	35	32	34	28	23	25
NWFP	33	31	32	34	32	33	26	28	27
Balochistan	39	32	36	48	42	45	37	32	35
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>
Punjab	33	30	32	43	38	40	37	33	35
Sindh	39	25	32	43	28	36	44	30	37
NWFP	39	27	33	42	32	37	37	30	34
Balochistan	35	20	29	40	23	32	34	21	28
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>
Punjab	31	29	30	39	36	37	33	30	32
Sindh	36	25	30	40	30	35	38	27	32
NWFP	39	28	33	41	32	37	36	30	33
Balochistan	36	22	30	41	27	34	35	24	30

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level in Government schools, excluding katchi .
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.



**TABLE 2.12 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) AND SECONDARY LEVEL - BY AGE**

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN - 2005-06 PIHS					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	21	0	79	19	0	81
5 YEARS	46	0	54	37	0	63
6 YEARS	65	0	35	57	0	43
7 YEARS	76	0	24	66	0	34
8 YEARS	75	0	23	67	0	32
9 YEARS	81	0	17	69	0	29
10 YEARS	72	3	21	65	2	30
11 YEARS	58	21	17	48	18	26
12 YEARS	41	31	21	29	30	33
13 YEARS	21	52	15	20	41	29

**NOTES:**

1. Rows show the percentage of children in each age-sex group who are enrolled in the level indicated.
2. Children enrolled in primary level: Enrolled in class 0 - 5.
3. Children enrolled in secondary level: Enrolled in class 6 - 10.

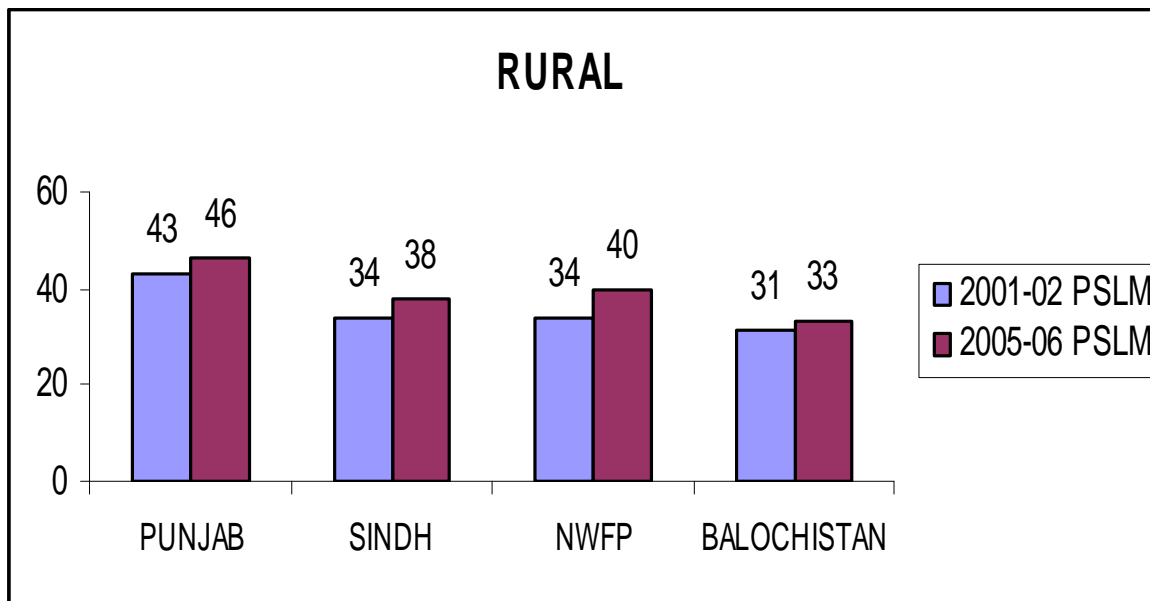
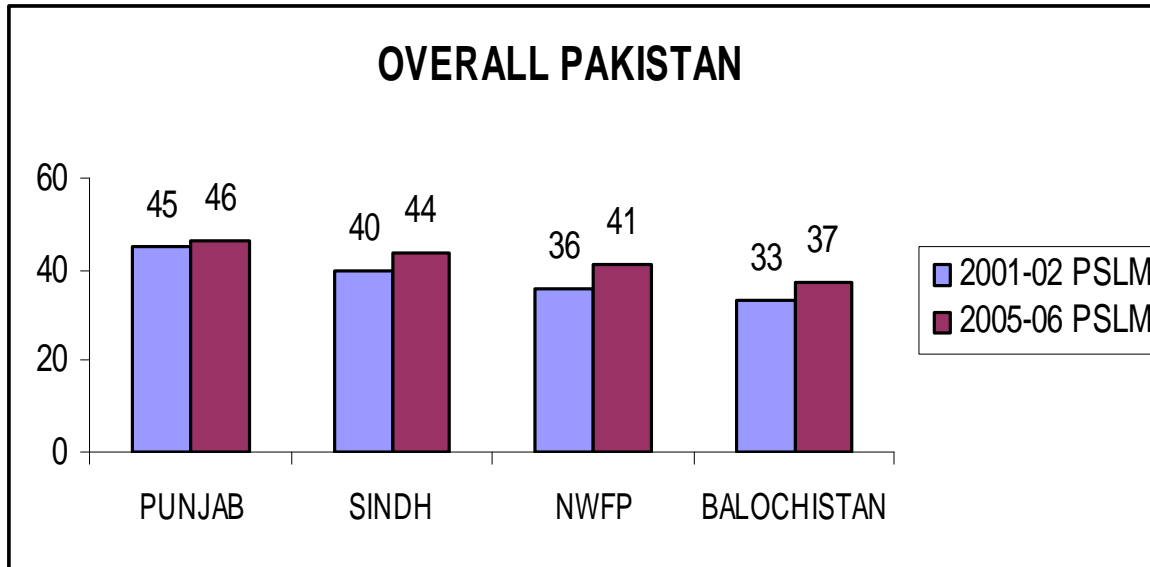
**TABLE 2.13 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT					
	EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS			INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS		
	1998-99	2001-02	2005-06	1998-99	2001-02	2005-06
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
Punjab	50	49	39	49	48	48
Sindh	46	47	44	47	47	50
NWFP	44	43	38	44	44	46
Balochistan	44	39	41	45	41	43
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
Punjab	42	42	38	43	43	46
Sindh	35	34	36	35	34	38
NWFP	35	34	33	35	34	40
Balochistan	31	30	33	32	31	33
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>
Punjab	44	44	38	45	45	46
Sindh	41	40	40	42	40	44
NWFP	37	36	34	37	36	41
Balochistan	33	32	35	34	33	37

**NOTES:**

1. Girls enrolled in primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children enrolled in primary level, both male and female.

**FIGURE 2.4 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**



**TABLE 2. 14 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB :</b>						
1st Quintile	95	92	93	77	63	70
2nd Quintile	107	112	109	84	81	82
3rd Quintile	115	111	113	106	86	96
4th Quintile	113	117	115	114	109	112
5th Quintile	124	110	118	126	122	124
<b>SINDH:</b>						
1st Quintile	81	60	70	60	35	48
2nd Quintile	88	73	80	63	42	53
3rd Quintile	100	91	95	84	60	73
4th Quintile	109	106	107	89	63	76
5th Quintile	111	111	111	92	84	88
<b>NWFP :</b>						
1st Quintile	81	62	71	82	50	66
2nd Quintile	100	85	93	90	64	78
3rd Quintile	97	84	91	96	77	87
4th Quintile	95	97	96	99	78	89
5th Quintile	128	110	119	121	80	100
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	65	59	62	50	24	37
2nd Quintile	73	73	73	61	41	52
3rd Quintile	100	97	98	78	42	62
4th Quintile	113	72	95	105	59	80
5th Quintile	97	96	97	86	78	82
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	86	75	80	71	50	61
2nd Quintile	98	92	95	79	66	73
3rd Quintile	107	100	104	99	78	89
4th Quintile	111	110	110	108	95	102
5th Quintile	120	110	115	120	105	113

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 0 - 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2. 15 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>						
1st Quintile	91	87	89	68	56	62
2nd Quintile	103	113	108	84	74	79
3rd Quintile	113	106	109	104	86	95
4th Quintile	109	113	111	114	110	112
5th Quintile	127	109	119	123	124	123
<b>SINDH:</b>						
1st Quintile	87	66	76	67	39	54
2nd Quintile	100	81	90	74	47	61
3rd Quintile	103	94	98	98	67	84
4th Quintile	106	119	112	111	72	90
5th Quintile	113	116	115	101	99	100
<b>NWFP:</b>						
1st Quintile	88	60	73	82	48	65
2nd Quintile	99	88	94	89	65	78
3rd Quintile	95	82	89	96	78	88
4th Quintile	95	108	101	100	81	92
5th Quintile	120	98	109	120	81	101
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	77	64	71	62	30	46
2nd Quintile	87	81	84	70	46	59
3rd Quintile	113	102	108	86	50	71
4th Quintile	133	79	109	127	63	92
5th Quintile	114	99	106	111	89	98
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	88	75	81	69	48	59
2nd Quintile	100	96	99	82	65	74
3rd Quintile	107	99	103	101	80	91
4th Quintile	108	114	111	111	98	105
5th Quintile	122	110	117	120	109	115

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2. 16 NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>
1st Quintile	58	47	52	42	29	36
2nd Quintile	64	62	63	53	44	48
3rd Quintile	66	67	66	60	51	55
4th Quintile	74	75	74	68	66	67
5th Quintile	85	81	83	71	67	69
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>
1st Quintile	51	45	47	40	25	33
2nd Quintile	58	48	53	46	31	38
3rd Quintile	61	55	58	62	46	55
4th Quintile	59	78	69	69	48	58
5th Quintile	75	86	80	68	67	67
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>
1st Quintile	44	36	40	46	26	37
2nd Quintile	57	52	55	52	37	45
3rd Quintile	62	57	60	60	48	55
4th Quintile	64	52	59	60	49	55
5th Quintile	69	65	67	60	55	57
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>
1st Quintile	43	31	38	27	17	22
2nd Quintile	42	46	44	35	22	29
3rd Quintile	51	43	47	53	35	46
4th Quintile	62	37	51	52	36	43
5th Quintile	76	62	68	52	61	57
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>
1st Quintile	53	44	48	41	26	34
2nd Quintile	60	55	58	50	38	44
3rd Quintile	63	60	62	60	49	55
4th Quintile	68	73	71	66	59	63
5th Quintile	80	81	81	67	63	66

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2.17 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>
Punjab	43	48	45	44	47	46	36	40	38
Sindh	56	55	56	57	57	57	46	45	46
NWFP	62	66	63	61	64	63	50	61	55
Balochistan	73	80	76	84	84	84	76	81	78
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>
Punjab	80	80	80	77	77	77	71	73	72
Sindh	96	97	97	96	96	96	92	88	91
NWFP	84	89	86	82	86	83	69	79	73
Balochistan	97	99	98	97	98	97	94	94	94
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
Punjab	70	69	69	68	68	68	60	62	61
Sindh	80	75	78	76	72	74	71	62	67
NWFP	81	85	82	79	81	80	66	76	70
Balochistan	93	94	93	94	94	94	89	89	89
<b>B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
Punjab	39	45	42	42	44	43	33	36	35
Sindh	48	49	48	53	53	53	41	41	41
NWFP	58	63	60	59	61	60	46	57	51
Balochistan	72	79	75	83	81	82	75	80	77
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>
Punjab	78	79	78	75	75	75	70	72	71
Sindh	96	97	96	96	96	96	92	88	90
NWFP	84	87	85	81	85	83	65	76	70
Balochistan	97	99	98	96	98	97	95	94	94
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>
Punjab	67	68	67	65	65	65	59	61	60
Sindh	76	71	74	74	69	72	67	59	63
NWFP	80	83	81	78	80	78	63	73	67
Balochistan	92	93	93	93	93	93	89	89	89

**NOTES:**

1. A: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. B: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is included.

**TABLE 2.18 ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>
1st Quintile	60	70	65	86	85	85
2nd Quintile	56	57	56	72	80	76
3rd Quintile	42	31	36	75	75	75
4th Quintile	23	28	25	56	64	60
5th Quintile	14	18	16	55	55	55
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>
1st Quintile	88	82	85	99	98	98
2nd Quintile	69	67	68	93	94	93
3rd Quintile	44	42	43	87	84	86
4th Quintile	22	37	30	86	79	83
5th Quintile	11	11	11	65	49	57
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>70</b>
1st Quintile	72	92	81	85	85	85
2nd Quintile	51	73	61	73	85	77
3rd Quintile	51	51	51	65	79	71
4th Quintile	43	56	49	50	64	56
5th Quintile	21	26	24	41	60	48
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>
1st Quintile	86	87	86	93	97	94
2nd Quintile	79	98	88	97	94	96
3rd Quintile	80	85	82	97	92	96
4th Quintile	73	60	68	94	94	94
5th Quintile	42	52	47	92	91	92
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>
1st Quintile	73	76	75	89	88	89
2nd Quintile	60	63	62	77	83	80
3rd Quintile	45	38	42	76	77	77
4th Quintile	25	33	29	59	66	62
5th Quintile	14	16	15	53	56	54

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a government school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level (including katchi class) in the quintile indicated.



**TABLE 2.19 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE S**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
1st Quintile	39	30	34	13	17	14
2nd Quintile	43	42	43	26	20	23
3rd Quintile	57	67	63	23	24	24
4th Quintile	75	70	73	43	35	39
5th Quintile	84	80	83	44	45	44
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
1st Quintile	12	13	12	1	1	1
2nd Quintile	30	32	31	7	5	6
3rd Quintile	53	56	55	12	16	14
4th Quintile	77	62	69	14	21	17
5th Quintile	86	87	87	35	51	43
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
1st Quintile	26	7	17	12	9	11
2nd Quintile	45	24	35	25	12	20
3rd Quintile	59	48	48	34	16	27
4th Quintile	55	40	48	49	29	40
5th Quintile	77	67	72	59	40	51
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
1st Quintile	13	8	11	2	1	2
2nd Quintile	20	2	12	2	3	2
3rd Quintile	18	15	17	2	3	3
4th Quintile	27	30	28	5	2	4
5th Quintile	56	42	49	8	9	8
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>
1st Quintile	26	21	24	10	10	10
2nd Quintile	38	36	37	21	15	19
3rd Quintile	53	60	57	23	21	22
4th Quintile	73	65	69	40	32	37
5th Quintile	84	81	83	46	43	45

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a private school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level in the quintile indicated. Only private, for-profit schools are included in this measure; children enrolled in NGO schools, deeni madrassa and other non-government schools are excluded from the numerator. Enrolment in katchi class is included.

**TABLE 2.20 HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL ON EDUCATION - BY REGION AND LEVEL**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MEAN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES - 2005-06 PSLM								
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS			OVERALL		
	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>4036</b>	<b>2094</b>	<b>6129</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>4331</b>
Primary level	192	515	707	2931	1504	4434	1852	1115	2967
Middle level	311	967	1278	4544	2416	6960	2168	1603	3770
Secondary level	840	1638	2478	5873	3383	9256	3011	2391	5402
Higher level	3534	3806	7339	8596	4163	12759	5294	3930	9224
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1486</b>	<b>3495</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1654</b>
Primary level	46	369	416	1422	1046	2468	396	541	937
Middle level	177	908	1085	2632	1802	4434	771	1124	1895
Secondary level	436	1639	2075	3513	2412	5925	1272	1849	3121
Higher level	3416	4156	7572	3909	3295	7205	3625	3791	7416
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>3159</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>4989</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>2727</b>
Primary level	78	401	479	2262	1301	3563	898	739	1637
Middle level	226	929	1155	3746	2160	5906	1379	1332	2711
Secondary level	612	1639	2250	4956	3006	7962	2138	2119	4257
Higher level	3493	3928	7420	6603	3794	10397	4664	3877	8542

**NOTES:**

1. "Fees" include admission, tuition, registration, funds and examination fees. "Other" includes expenditure on uniforms, books and supplies, private tuition, transport, and other education-related expenses.
2. "Government" school includes all government schools offering education at the indicated level. "Private" school includes all private schools, deeni madrassa, NGO/Foundation sponsored schools and others offering education at the indicated level.
3. "Primary" includes classes 0 - 5, "Middle" includes classes 6 - 8, "Secondary" includes classes 9 - 10, and "Higher" includes class 11 and all other higher education codes reported.
4. Figures across rows may not add up because of rounding.

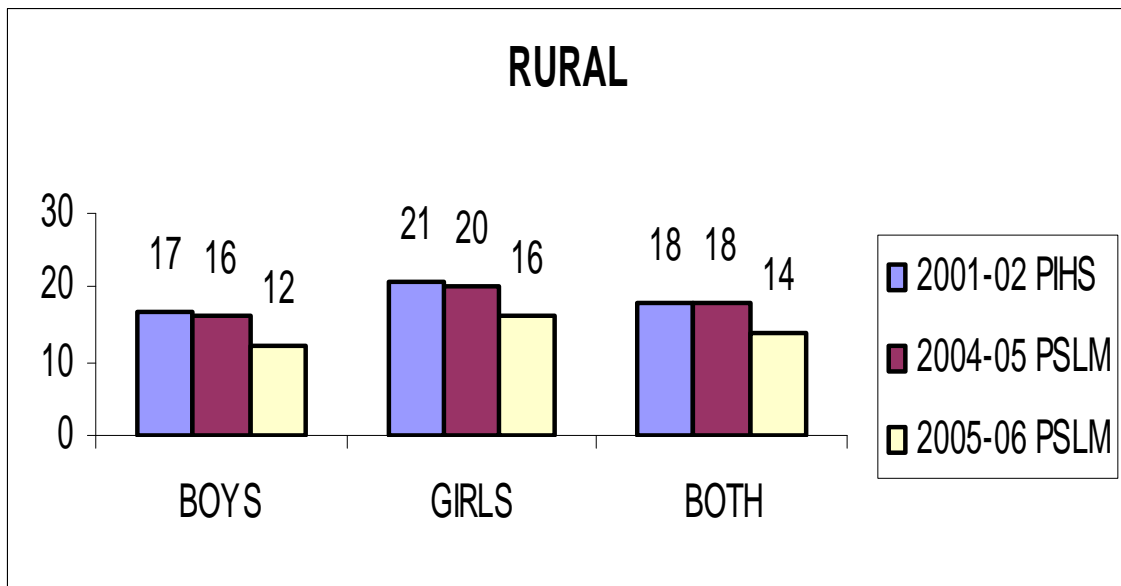
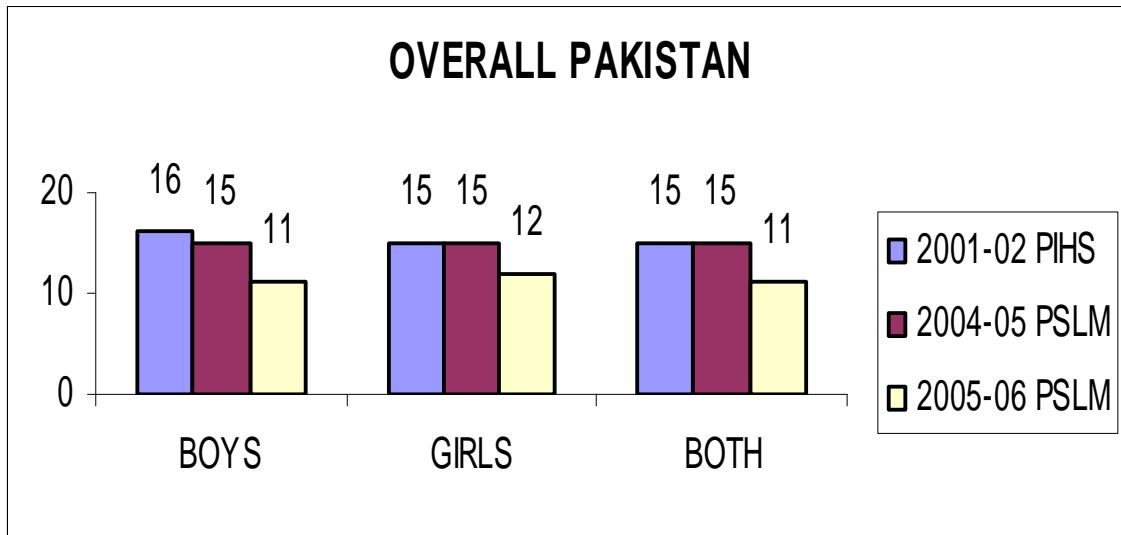
**TABLE 2.21 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 10-18 YEARS OLD THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN THAT LEFT SCHOOL								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Punjab	16	8	12	14	8	11	11	7	9
Sindh	9	8	9	14	10	12	7	5	6
NWFP	9	12	10	9	12	10	8	13	10
Balochistan	8	13	10	8	9	8	6	13	9
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>
Punjab	19	21	20	19	18	19	14	15	14
Sindh	12	16	13	12	20	14	11	27	16
NWFP	15	26	19	12	28	18	11	16	13
Balochistan	9	24	13	10	12	11	8	24	12
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Punjab	18	15	17	17	14	16	13	12	12
Sindh	11	10	10	13	13	13	9	10	9
NWFP	14	22	17	12	24	16	11	15	12
Balochistan	9	21	12	10	11	10	8	18	11

**NOTES:**

1. Children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10-18 years that have attended school in the past, or are currently attending school, but excluding those children currently attending school that are presently enrolled in Class 5 or lower. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Percentage of children left school: Numerator is the total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who attended school, but left before completing primary level. The denominator is the numerator + total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who completed class 5 or higher, or who are currently attending class 6 or higher.

**FIGURE 2.5 CHILDREN AGED 10-18 YEARS THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL**



**TABLE 2.22 DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS**

GENDER AND CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF COHORT THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING CLASS					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>BOYS:</b>						
CLASS 1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
CLASS 2	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.1
CLASS 3	4.4	5.5	5.1	2.4	4.8	3.7
CLASS 4	6.9	9.5	8.5	4.3	7.7	6.2
CLASS 5	10.1	14.2	12.7	7.5	12.1	10.0
CLASS 6	18.2	27.9	24.4	17.4	25.0	21.5
<b>GIRLS:</b>						
CLASS 1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
CLASS 2	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9
CLASS 3	2.1	6.9	4.6	2.3	4.6	3.3
CLASS 4	3.9	11.5	7.9	4.8	9.5	6.9
CLASS 5	7.0	17.7	12.6	7.6	15.0	11.0
CLASS 6	17.6	47.3	33.0	17.9	42.0	29.0
<b>BOTH SEXES:</b>						
CLASS 1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
CLASS 2	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
CLASS 3	3.3	6.0	4.9	2.4	4.7	3.6
CLASS 4	5.4	10.2	8.3	4.5	8.4	6.4
CLASS 5	8.6	15.5	12.6	7.5	13.2	10.3
CLASS 6	17.9	34.9	27.9	18.0	31.5	24.5

**NOTES:**

1. The cohort is children 15 – 19 years old that have ever attended primary school. Taking this cohort to be 100 percent, the table shows the percentage of this cohort who dropped out of school before completing each class indicated. Those children in this cohort that are still attending school but have not completed primary school as yet, have been excluded from this table. The measure is cumulative, that is, for each class it shows the proportion that dropped out in that class or in a class below.

**TABLE 2.23 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY 10-18 YEARS  
- BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES, REASON WAS CITED 2005-06 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	2	5	4	12	13	13
Too expensive	28	13	18	24	18	20
Too far	2	2	2	1	6	5
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	9	13	11	1	4	3
Had to help at home	4	2	3	11	17	16
Completed desired education	0	1	1	0	0	0
Child not willing	41	49	46	33	28	29
Other	15	16	15	18	13	14
<b>SINDH:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	5	3	3	25	22	23
Too expensive	22	17	19	1	8	5
Too far	0	6	3	0	3	2
Education not useful	1	1	1	0	2	1
Had to help at work	8	18	13	7	1	3
Had to help at home	3	3	3	10	5	7
Completed desired education	3	0	1	0	0	0
Child not willing	35	43	39	36	31	33
Other	23	10	16	20	28	25
<b>NWFP:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	7	7	7	34	33	33
Too expensive	19	18	18	6	9	8
Too far	8	2	3	3	5	5
Education not useful	0	1	1	1	1	1
Had to help at work	15	15	15	0	2	1
Had to help at home	1	1	1	1	12	10
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	32	39	38	41	25	28
Other	18	16	16	14	14	14
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	11	0	3	17	57	41
Too expensive	27	11	16	4	3	3
Too far	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education not useful	0	11	7	0	0	0
Had to help at work	0	13	9	0	0	0
Had to help at home	0	7	5	25	18	21
Completed desired education	0	1	1	2	0	1
Child not willing	44	39	41	42	13	25
Other	18	18	18	10	9	9
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	3	5	4	18	19	19
Too expensive	26	14	18	16	14	15
Too far	2	3	2	1	5	4
Education not useful	0	1	1	0	1	0
Had to help at work	9	14	12	2	3	3
Had to help at home	3	2	3	11	14	13
Completed desired education	1	0	1	0	0	0
Child not willing	39	46	44	35	28	30
Other	17	15	16	18	16	16

**NOTES:**

1. Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for leaving school expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level.
2. Reasons for leaving school before completing primary level: "Other" includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.

**TABLE 2.24 REASONS FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL (10-18 YEARS) - BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHERE REASON WAS CITED - 2005-06 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	1	5	4	20	33	32
Too expensive	31	29	29	41	29	31
Too far	2	5	4	1	11	10
Education not useful	0	1	1	0	1	1
Had to help at work	13	10	11	1	2	1
Had to help at home	3	2	2	9	6	6
Child not willing	37	31	32	19	10	12
Other	15	16	16	10	8	8
<b>SINDH:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	3	3	3	26	23	24
Too expensive	36	20	25	30	14	18
Too far	2	17	12	5	16	13
Education not useful	1	1	1	1	1	1
Had to help at work	2	7	5	1	5	4
Had to help at home	0	0	0	5	7	6
Child not willing	34	42	39	21	15	17
Other	22	11	15	10	19	17
<b>NWFP:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	1	4	4	52	48	49
Too expensive	33	18	20	21	13	14
Too far	2	6	6	2	10	9
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	5	7	7	1	2	2
Had to help at home	12	4	5	4	4	4
Child not willing	32	35	34	15	13	13
Other	15	25	25	6	10	9
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	1	1	1	46	28	30
Too expensive	27	15	16	9	5	6
Too far	0	12	11	1	11	10
Education not useful	0	1	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	9	20	19	5	4	4
Had to help at home	1	5	4	10	23	21
Child not willing	44	21	23	18	14	15
Other	18	25	25	12	14	14
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>						
Parents didn't allow	2	4	3	29	34	33
Too expensive	33	23	25	31	20	22
Too far	2	9	8	3	12	11
Education not useful	1	1	1	1	1	1
Had to help at work	7	10	10	1	3	2
Had to help at home	2	2	2	6	7	7
Child not willing	35	33	33	19	12	14
Other	19	17	18	10	12	11

**NOTES:**

- Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for never attending school, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that have never attended
- Reasons for not attending school "Other" includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.

**TABLE 2.25 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

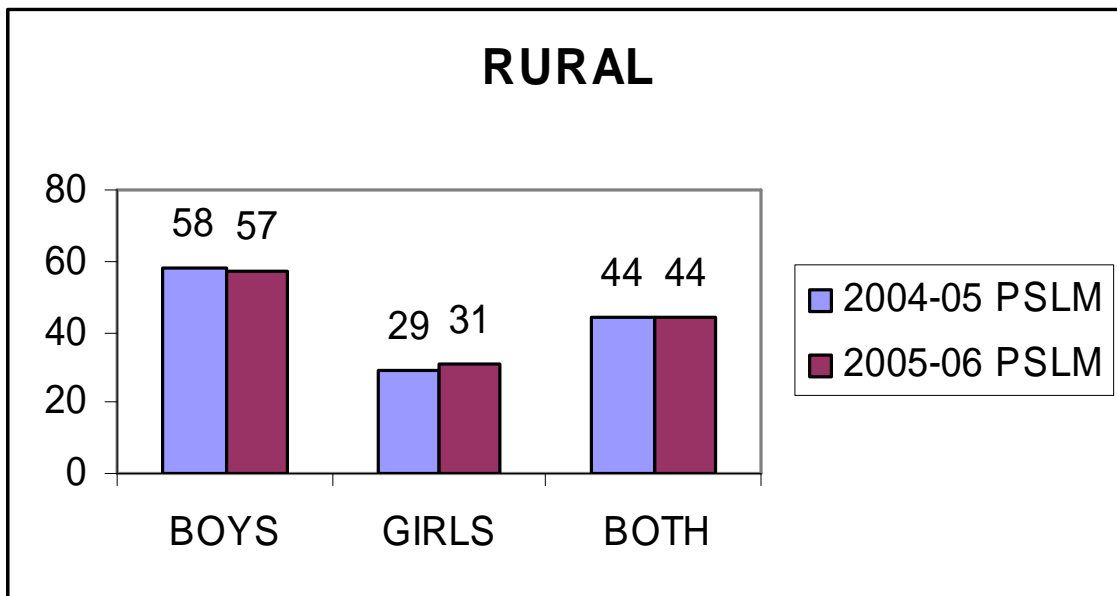
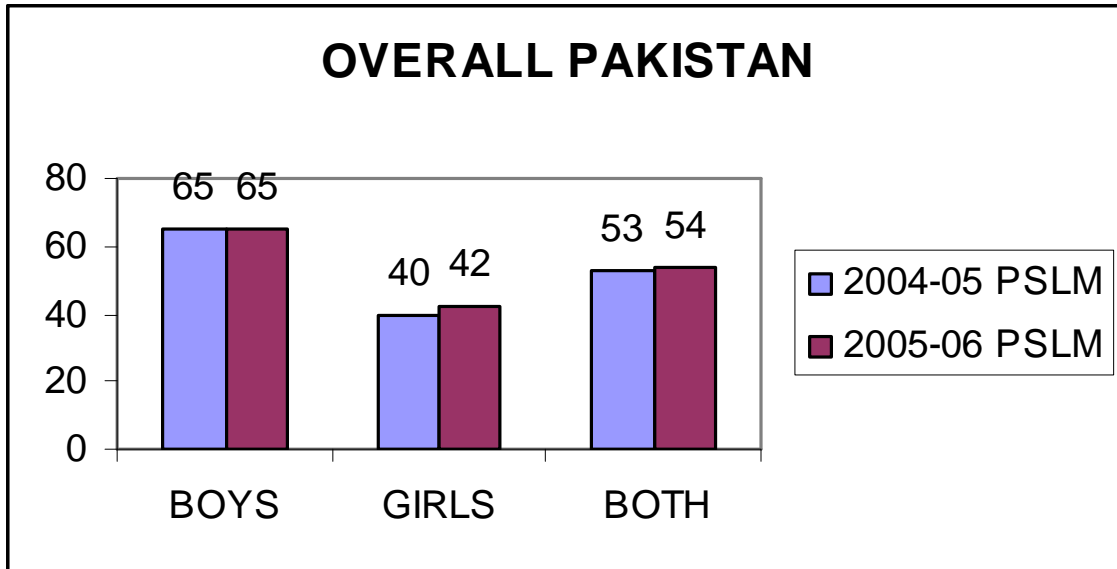
REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>
Punjab	71	60	66	78	66	72	80	67	73
Sindh	74	54	64	80	62	72	80	65	72
NWFP	70	41	56	75	47	61	73	45	59
Balochistan	71	36	54	74	42	60	77	40	59
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>
Punjab	51	26	38	59	35	47	58	37	47
Sindh	51	14	33	56	18	38	54	17	37
NWFP	55	16	35	61	23	41	62	27	44
Balochistan	49	11	32	47	13	32	46	13	31
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>
Punjab	57	36	47	65	44	55	66	47	56
Sindh	60	31	46	68	41	56	67	42	55
NWFP	57	20	38	64	26	45	64	30	46
Balochistan	53	15	36	52	19	37	54	20	38

**NOTES:**

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 10 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.



**FIGURE 2.6 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER**



**TABLE 2. 26 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY**

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE AGE GROUP THAT IS LITERATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>
10 - 14 years	73	71	72	69	72	70	83	79	81
15 - 19 years	82	77	79	79	75	77	84	81	82
20 - 24 years	82	71	77	80	71	76	85	79	82
25 - 29 years	76	59	67	79	59	69	85	69	77
30 - 34 years	75	50	62	74	55	65	82	64	72
35 - 39 years	70	43	56	70	48	59	77	54	66
40 - 44 years	71	41	56	69	41	54	75	47	61
45 - 49 years	70	32	53	69	34	52	75	48	63
50 - 54 years	65	31	51	64	28	45	72	38	53
55 - 59 years	65	24	43	63	28	47	69	32	52
60 + years	53	17	37	50	12	34	58	20	41
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>
10 - 14 years	59	37	49	56	36	47	67	51	59
15 - 19 years	71	36	54	68	38	53	72	52	62
20 - 24 years	64	24	43	65	28	46	69	40	53
25 - 29 years	55	16	34	57	19	36	61	30	44
30 - 34 years	49	13	30	50	15	31	57	23	39
35 - 39 years	49	11	29	46	10	28	55	19	36
40 - 44 years	47	8	27	41	8	24	51	15	32
45 - 49 years	40	5	23	44	6	26	47	11	29
50 - 54 years	40	4	24	39	4	19	45	7	23
55 - 59 years	38	4	18	35	4	20	39	5	22
60 + years	21	2	13	22	1	13	25	3	15
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>
10 - 14 years	63	48	56	60	47	54	72	60	66
15 - 19 years	75	49	62	72	50	61	77	62	70
20 - 24 years	71	39	55	70	42	56	76	54	64
25 - 29 years	62	29	45	65	31	47	70	44	56
30 - 34 years	57	24	40	58	26	41	66	37	51
35 - 39 years	55	21	38	53	22	38	63	31	46
40 - 44 years	55	18	36	50	19	34	60	27	43
45 - 49 years	50	13	32	52	15	34	58	24	42
50 - 54 years	48	12	32	47	11	27	55	18	34
55 - 59 years	47	10	25	43	10	28	50	14	32
60 + years	29	6	19	29	4	18	35	8	23

**NOTES:**

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter..

**TABLE 2.27 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2005-06 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>
1st Quintile	56	39	48	38	20	29	41	24	33
2nd Quintile	64	54	59	51	29	39	55	36	45
3rd Quintile	74	60	67	58	35	46	63	42	52
4th Quintile	81	68	75	68	44	56	72	52	62
5th Quintile	92	80	86	73	53	63	83	66	74
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>
1st Quintile	53	36	45	44	10	28	46	16	32
2nd Quintile	64	44	54	50	16	34	55	26	41
3rd Quintile	72	54	63	60	22	42	66	39	53
4th Quintile	83	71	77	68	25	48	77	55	66
5th Quintile	93	82	88	75	30	54	91	74	83
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>
1st Quintile	53	22	37	48	14	30	49	15	31
2nd Quintile	61	31	46	58	21	38	58	22	39
3rd Quintile	68	36	53	62	29	44	64	30	46
4th Quintile	79	47	62	70	34	51	71	36	53
5th Quintile	87	65	76	75	43	58	78	48	62
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>
1st Quintile	64	26	46	38	9	25	42	12	28
2nd Quintile	76	39	59	49	14	33	56	21	39
3rd Quintile	79	43	62	50	12	34	58	21	41
4th Quintile	79	39	60	57	23	42	64	29	48
5th Quintile	89	59	75	80	29	57	83	42	64
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>
1st Quintile	55	35	45	41	15	28	44	19	31
2nd Quintile	64	48	56	52	24	37	55	30	42
3rd Quintile	73	55	64	59	31	45	63	39	51
4th Quintile	82	67	74	68	40	53	73	50	61
5th Quintile	92	80	86	74	49	61	84	65	75

**NOTES:**

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older in the quintile indicated.
2. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households .For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Literacy: For the 2004-05 PSLM, literacy was taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

**TABLE 2.28 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS - BY GENDER AND AGE**

GENDER AND AGE	% CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>MALE:</b>						
4 years	22	10	14	34	17	23
5 years	29	22	24	25	9	15
6 years	22	24	23	17	18	18
7 years	13	21	19	15	29	24
8 years	9	12	11	6	15	12
9 years	3	5	4	2	7	5
10+ years	2	6	5	2	5	3
<b>FEMALE:</b>						
4 years	26	12	17	32	17	22
5 years	29	26	27	19	7	12
6 years	20	25	23	23	20	21
7 years	13	17	16	13	28	22
8 years	9	13	12	6	14	11
9 years	1	3	3	3	5	4
10+ years	3	4	3	4	10	8
<b>BOTH SEXES:</b>						
4 years	24	11	15	33	17	22
5 years	29	24	25	22	9	14
6 years	21	24	23	20	19	19
7 years	13	19	17	14	29	23
8 years	9	12	11	6	14	11
9 years	2	4	3	2	6	5
10+ years	2	5	4	3	7	5

**NOTES:**

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**TABLE 2.29 ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>A. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN KATCHI AND CLASS ONE</b>						
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>
Punjab	54	57	55	43	47	45
Sindh	43	41	42	38	33	35
NWFP	43	51	47	44	41	43
Balochistan	30	45	35	12	17	15
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>
Punjab	50	52	51	42	43	43
Sindh	14	13	13	9	11	10
NWFP	45	40	43	38	40	39
Balochistan	24	32	26	7	8	7
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
Punjab	52	54	53	42	45	44
Sindh	26	27	26	22	22	22
NWFP	45	42	44	39	40	40
Balochistan	25	36	29	8	11	9
<b>B. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT</b>						
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
Punjab	23	21	22	17	17	17
Sindh	17	16	17	13	11	13
NWFP	16	20	18	16	17	17
Balochistan	11	16	13	3	4	4
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
Punjab	21	24	22	17	18	18
Sindh	6	6	6	4	6	4
NWFP	16	15	16	13	17	15
Balochistan	7	10	8	2	3	2
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
Punjab	21	23	22	17	18	18
Sindh	11	12	11	8	9	9
NWFP	16	16	16	14	17	15
Balochistan	8	11	9	2	3	3

**NOTES:**

1. A: Children enrolled in katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in katchi and class one.
2. B: Children enrolled in katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in primary level including katchi class.

**TABLE 2.30 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL – BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL**

LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED CHILDREN					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PRIMARY:</b>						
Government	46	83	72	39	75	62
Private	52	16	27	59	24	36
Deeni madrassa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	1	0	0	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MIDDLE:</b>						
Government	59	83	73	56	76	68
Private	40	16	26	43	23	32
Deeni madrassa	0	0	0	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MATRIC:</b>						
Government	70	86	78	59	76	67
Private	30	14	21	41	23	32
Deeni madrassa	0	0	0	0	1	0
NGO/Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OVERALL:</b>						
Government	52	83	73	46	75	64
Private	46	16	26	53	24	35
Deeni madrassa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

**NOTES:**

1. Children enrolled in the specified type of school expressed as percentage of all children enrolled at that level.
2. Primary level includes class 0 - 5, middle level includes class 6 - 8, and matric level includes class 9 - 10.
3. Total may not add to 00 because of rounding.

**TABLE 2.31 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
Punjab	56	74	65	64	68	66	66	75	70
Sindh	56	62	59	64	58	61	70	65	67
NWFP	73	49	62	71	54	63	70	59	65
Balochistan	70	50	61	57	49	53	56	40	48
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>
Punjab	42	28	36	47	36	42	54	37	45
Sindh	31	8	21	34	13	25	35	9	23
NWFP	49	19	35	59	27	44	63	37	50
Balochistan	41	11	28	33	14	25	28	9	20
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>
Punjab	46	43	45	52	45	49	58	48	53
Sindh	40	28	34	47	35	42	51	37	44
NWFP	52	23	38	61	31	47	64	40	52
Balochistan	45	18	33	37	21	30	34	18	27

**NOTES:**

- 1 Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100.
- 2 Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
- 3 Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.31(b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
Punjab	62	77	70	68	73	71	69	75	72
Sindh	60	67	63	75	67	71	73	68	71
NWFP	78	54	67	78	59	69	74	57	66
Balochistan	75	61	69	67	58	63	74	51	63
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>
Punjab	51	33	42	54	42	48	58	42	50
Sindh	39	10	26	45	17	33	42	12	29
NWFP	58	20	40	69	30	50	66	40	54
Balochistan	54	14	37	45	18	33	40	11	27
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>
Punjab	54	48	51	58	51	55	62	52	57
Sindh	47	33	41	59	43	52	57	43	51
NWFP	61	25	44	70	35	53	67	43	56
Balochistan	58	22	42	49	27	39	47	22	36

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.



**TABLE 2.32(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 -12) BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 -PSLM			2005-06 -PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
Punjab	24	32	28	28	30	29	31	31	31
Sindh	22	27	24	28	25	26	25	28	26
NWFP	25	21	23	24	22	23	23	19	21
Balochistan	19	13	16	18	17	17	13	15	14
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
Punjab	16	12	14	18	14	16	17	14	16
Sindh	12	4	8	14	5	10	12	3	8
NWFP	15	6	11	19	9	14	14	12	13
Balochistan	10	2	6	8	4	6	6	2	4
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
Punjab	18	18	18	21	19	20	21	19	20
Sindh	15	12	14	20	15	18	18	16	17
NWFP	16	8	12	20	11	16	15	12	14
Balochistan	11	4	8	10	7	8	8	6	7

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 10 - 12 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.32 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION & PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>
Punjab	39	46	42	41	44	43	43	48	45
Sindh	34	41	38	44	40	42	40	47	44
NWFP	41	32	37	44	36	40	38	32	35
Balochistan	35	28	32	33	33	33	29	24	26
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>
Punjab	28	19	24	30	23	26	32	24	28
Sindh	22	6	15	27	11	20	24	7	17
NWFP	30	12	21	35	16	26	31	22	27
Balochistan	20	5	14	16	8	12	15	3	10
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>
Punjab	32	28	30	33	30	31	35	31	33
Sindh	27	20	24	35	26	31	32	29	31
NWFP	31	15	23	37	20	29	32	23	28
Balochistan	23	9	17	19	13	17	18	9	14

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 11 - 13 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.33 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>						
1st Quintile	41	41	41	26	18	22
2nd Quintile	44	50	47	50	24	36
3rd Quintile	62	69	66	47	36	42
4th Quintile	79	90	84	75	60	68
5th Quintile	81	100	90	88	66	77
<b>SINDH:</b>						
1st Quintile	27	36	31	21	1	12
2nd Quintile	47	36	41	34	5	21
3rd Quintile	73	43	57	44	22	34
4th Quintile	69	95	81	64	19	43
5th Quintile	122	100	111	56	23	42
<b>NWFP:</b>						
1st Quintile	35	25	30	47	18	33
2nd Quintile	63	29	45	49	23	36
3rd Quintile	68	82	74	72	47	59
4th Quintile	97	66	79	86	42	65
5th Quintile	93	101	96	62	77	68
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	40	15	27	13	8	11
2nd Quintile	56	53	55	37	9	25
3rd Quintile	56	33	44	49	15	34
4th Quintile	65	52	59	34	13	27
5th Quintile	74	69	71	70	11	44
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>						
1st Quintile	35	35	35	26	13	20
2nd Quintile	47	43	45	45	19	32
3rd Quintile	66	57	62	51	35	43
4th Quintile	76	89	82	74	51	63
5th Quintile	94	100	97	78	64	72

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households . For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2.34 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
1st Quintile	23	13	18	6	6	6
2nd Quintile	17	16	17	18	11	14
3rd Quintile	25	16	18	15	15	15
4th Quintile	40	36	39	25	16	21
5th Quintile	38	55	45	26	28	28
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
1st Quintile	9	7	9	6	0	3
2nd Quintile	10	17	13	13	4	9
3rd Quintile	20	19	20	17	7	13
4th Quintile	32	39	36	18	9	14
5th Quintile	45	44	44	25	4	16
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
1st Quintile	12	10	10	10	3	7
2nd Quintile	15	8	14	8	10	9
3rd Quintile	29	18	21	19	12	15
4th Quintile	24	21	25	21	14	17
5th Quintile	32	40	37	11	28	18
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1st Quintile	13	3	7	1	2	2
2nd Quintile	12	14	13	10	1	6
3rd Quintile	10	7	9	10	8	9
4th Quintile	14	24	18	3	0	2
5th Quintile	28	44	37	24	5	16
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
1st Quintile	15	10	13	6	4	5
2nd Quintile	14	15	15	14	9	12
3rd Quintile	23	17	19	16	13	14
4th Quintile	35	36	36	23	15	19
5th Quintile	39	50	44	22	26	24

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households .For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 10-12 years attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2. 35(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>
Punjab	72	61	66	62	66	64	74	65	69
Sindh	69	54	61	73	61	67	70	53	62
NWFP	74	49	63	66	49	58	67	39	52
Balochistan	61	30	45	77	47	63	72	42	56
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>
Punjab	47	20	33	45	27	36	46	28	37
Sindh	40	11	26	37	10	25	37	8	23
NWFP	60	16	37	61	19	40	51	19	35
Balochistan	39	9	26	39	9	27	37	9	24
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>
Punjab	55	34	44	50	39	45	55	40	47
Sindh	52	30	42	55	37	47	55	34	44
NWFP	62	20	41	62	24	43	53	22	38
Balochistan	42	13	29	46	17	34	45	18	33

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2-35 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 – 15) – BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>
Punjab	67	59	63	62	62	62	68	64	66
Sindh	65	53	59	66	59	63	60	53	57
NWFP	72	51	62	66	50	58	61	39	50
Balochistan	63	31	46	74	49	63	63	42	53
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>
Punjab	46	20	33	44	27	35	47	27	37
Sindh	36	11	25	32	10	22	31	7	20
NWFP	60	15	37	60	18	39	51	19	35
Balochistan	36	9	25	34	9	25	38	8	25
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>
Punjab	53	33	43	49	38	43	54	39	46
Sindh	48	30	40	49	35	43	46	31	39
NWFP	62	20	41	61	23	42	53	22	38
Balochistan	40	13	29	41	18	32	45	18	33

**NOTES:**

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 -15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 -15 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.36(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
Punjab	15	18	17	17	20	18	14	17	16
Sindh	17	12	14	17	19	18	16	17	16
NWFP	10	12	11	12	13	13	16	8	12
Balochistan	6	5	6	11	10	10	11	13	12
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Punjab	10	6	8	9	7	8	7	7	7
Sindh	5	3	4	9	3	6	6	2	4
NWFP	5	3	4	9	4	6	10	4	7
Balochistan	2	1	2	5	1	3	3	2	3
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Punjab	12	10	11	12	11	11	9	11	10
Sindh	10	7	9	13	11	12	11	10	11
NWFP	6	5	5	10	5	7	10	4	7
Balochistan	3	2	3	6	3	5	5	5	5

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 13 - 14 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.36 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 - 15) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>
Punjab	28	30	29	27	31	29	27	35	31
Sindh	26	25	25	29	29	29	28	25	27
NWFP	28	23	26	28	22	25	30	20	25
Balochistan	15	11	13	26	17	22	27	18	23
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
Punjab	19	9	14	18	12	15	18	11	15
Sindh	13	4	9	17	5	11	10	6	8
NWFP	19	8	13	22	9	15	21	7	14
Balochistan	8	3	6	9	3	6	8	3	6
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>
Punjab	22	16	19	20	18	19	21	19	20
Sindh	18	14	16	23	18	20	20	16	18
NWFP	21	10	15	23	11	17	22	9	16
Balochistan	9	4	7	12	6	9	13	7	10

**NOTES:**

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 14 - 15 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 - 15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who respond to the relevant questions.



**TABLE 2.37 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB :</b>						
1st Quintile	21	11	15	14	7	11
2nd Quintile	45	29	37	35	21	27
3rd Quintile	59	64	62	46	21	34
4th Quintile	60	78	69	56	43	50
5th Quintile	130	96	113	79	55	67
<b>SINDH :</b>						
1st Quintile	24	29	27	23	1	11
2nd Quintile	27	18	23	30	5	19
3rd Quintile	72	32	52	49	20	36
4th Quintile	71	48	57	46	20	35
5th Quintile	105	101	103	141	37	90
<b>NWFP :</b>						
1st Quintile	27	1	15	21	4	12
2nd Quintile	51	16	32	43	10	25
3rd Quintile	78	32	52	76	12	41
4th Quintile	94	41	65	55	32	45
5th Quintile	80	88	84	75	52	65
<b>BALUCHISTAN :</b>						
1st Quintile	54	15	33	23	14	18
2nd Quintile	68	35	51	34	3	21
3rd Quintile	59	39	49	41	9	32
4th Quintile	66	71	68	49	14	36
5th Quintile	182	74	111	96	29	73
<b>PAKISTAN :</b>						
1st Quintile	25	16	20	18	5	12
2nd Quintile	41	25	33	36	14	25
3rd Quintile	65	51	57	51	19	35
4th Quintile	66	64	65	55	38	47
5th Quintile	116	97	107	81	53	68

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.

**TABLE 2.38 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)- PSLM 2005-06					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
1st Quintile	1	4	3	2	3	2
2nd Quintile	3	5	4	3	4	4
3rd Quintile	8	10	9	10	7	9
4th Quintile	12	15	14	5	8	7
5th Quintile	29	37	33	16	17	17
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
1st Quintile	8	5	6	2	0	1
2nd Quintile	12	7	10	5	2	4
3rd Quintile	11	9	10	12	5	9
4th Quintile	13	14	13	15	2	10
5th Quintile	26	33	29	15	7	11
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
1st Quintile	15	0	8	3	0	1
2nd Quintile	5	0	2	4	3	4
3rd Quintile	9	0	4	11	0	5
4th Quintile	17	11	13	12	9	11
5th Quintile	28	25	26	20	8	15
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
1st Quintile	10	2	6	3	4	3
2nd Quintile	11	5	8	0	0	0
3rd Quintile	16	7	12	8	0	6
4th Quintile	3	20	12	0	5	2
5th Quintile	9	49	36	8	13	10
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1st Quintile	6	4	5	2	2	2
2nd Quintile	7	5	6	3	3	4
3rd Quintile	9	9	9	10	5	8
4th Quintile	12	15	13	8	8	8
5th Quintile	27	35	31	17	15	16

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 13-14 years attending Matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.

## HEALTH

### 3.1 Introduction

The Government health strategy under PRSP and MDGs focuses on young children and their mothers, particularly in rural areas. One of the most pressing needs addressed by Government is to improve women's access to government health care. There are six indicators i.e. Infant mortality rate, Proportion of fully immunised against measles, Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in last 30 days and receive ORT, Pre and Post Natal consultation, Lady Health workers coverage of target population, Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants for monitoring MDG's health indicators. The Government's strategy for health includes:

- Improving the efficiency and utilisation of basic health care services, both preventive and curative;
- Improving programme design by paying more attention to quality;
- Increasing access to health care by constructing more facilities;
- Increasing women's access by recruiting more female staff; and,
- Promoting community participation in the design and management of health care services.

In this chapter, information is presented on a number of key indicators of progress in the health sector. These include immunisation; diarrhoea; infant mortality; access to health facilities; pre-and post-natal care; and health facility characteristics.

### 3.2 Immunisation

Expanding the coverage of immunisation in Pakistan is a primary objective of Government. Measuring immunisation coverage in household surveys is not easy. Parents often do not have the children's immunisation/health cards with full information on vaccinations received. Immunisation rates based only on the information given on immunisation cards ('record') may therefore underestimate coverage. However, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers.<sup>1</sup> The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history, and calculate coverage rates using this information ('recall'). This runs the risk that parents will not remember vaccinations will confuse different types of vaccine or will confuse other injections with vaccination.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that even the record-based measure cannot be based exclusively on vaccinations recorded on the health card, since it is not possible to identify the source of the information on each antigen. Instead, it is calculated for all children who had a health card, using all immunizations reported, whether or not these were recorded on the card. It is likely that most will have been recorded on the card.

Neither measure is ideal; both are presented in this report to help make an informed judgement on trends. In this report, both of these measures use all children of the appropriate age range in the denominator.

According to the WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination. Table 3.1 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 24 months prior to the survey. At least one immunisation based on recall has shown significant increase which is 94 in 2005-06 compared to 83 percent for 2004-05. The values reported for at least one immunisations for 2001-02 have been recalculated for comparison as this report and PIHS also includes vaccination of Polio by campaign where as 2004-05 includes only routine vaccination that completes in nine months. Overall, when recall measures are included, full immunisation rates (all the 8 recommended vaccines) showed decrease from 77 percent in 2004-05<sup>2</sup> to 71 percent in 2005-06. The reduction in full immunization based on recall and record basis may be due to mixing up of polio campaign with the routine immunization in 2004-05 which was taken care off in 2005-06 survey through intensive training and this is evident from the fact that record based immunization remains at 49 percent in 2005-06 as well as in 2004-05

When considering the record based measure immunisation rates have increased in rural areas. By and large, all provinces have shown significant improvement except Sindh.

Coverage by antigen is given in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. The former is based on record, the latter on record plus recall. For record-based measure, there is a general improvement in the coverage of all antigens in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05, but coverage of all antigens based on record shows decline in Sindh, which follow the similar pattern of immunization reported in table 3.1. For measures that include recall, the trend for all antigens is positive.

Table 3.4 shows the relationship between quintile and full immunisation. The relationship is strong in urban areas, where 37 percent of children in the first quintile (families with lowest consumption level) are fully immunised compared to 64 percent in the fifth quintile (families with highest consumption level) in overall Pakistan. The similar increasing trend is also observed in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP.

### **3.3 Diarrhoea**

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality among children. Childhood diarrhoea has been a serious health problem in Pakistan. Both its prevention, through improved water and sanitation and the treatment of dehydration through oral re-hydration salts (ORS) are goals of government. Home management of diarrhoea through

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<sup>2</sup> Full immunization means that the child has received: BCG, DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 and measles.

oral re-hydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration by increasing fluid intake is important strategy for managing diarrhoea.

It was asked to report whether a child had diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the survey. If so, a series of questions were asked whether they have consulted someone for it or not and about whether ORS has been given to child or not.

Overall the percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days decreased from 16 percent in 2004-05 to 12 percent in 2005-06. By province Punjab and NWFP have shown increase in diarrhoea cases while Sindh and Balochistan have shown decrease in both urban and rural (Table 3.5). In addition, the proportion of cases that lasted for between 8-14 days has shown noticeable decreased (Table 3.6). However, the severity of episodes measured in terms of number of motions per day has increased (Table 3.7). While surprisingly, there does not appear to be any consistent relationship between quintiles and the incidence of childhood diarrhoea (Table 3.8).

In 86 percent of diarrhoea cases a practitioner of some kind was consulted. This represents an improvement as compared with 83 percent in 2001-02, however it has decreased as compared to 91 percent in 2004-05. The use of ORS in diarrhoea cases in overall urban area has increased from 78 percent in 2004-05 to 80 percent in 2005-06. ORS is less used in Punjab as compare to other provinces. ORS is more or less equally used in NWFP urban and rural areas.

In cases of diarrhoea, the most likely practitioner to be consulted continues to be a private practitioner 65 per cent in 2005-06 (Table 3.9). Government facilities remain same as compared to 2004-05. Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) consulted only 4 percent of cases in rural Pakistan (Table 3.10), which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services. Cases that consult a government practitioner first as a share of all cases that consult any other practitioner has decreased between 2001-02 to 2005-06.

The mothers were asked why they did not take their child to a government practitioner, in cases where another practitioner was used. The reasons most often cited concerned lack of access: 'no government facility' 19 percent or 'too far away' 27 percent (Table 3.12).

### **3.4 Infant mortality**

There has been a decline in IMR from 82 per thousand live births in 2001-02 to 70 per thousand live births in 2005-06 (Table 3.14). The infant mortality rate for urban areas is 41 where as it is 82 in rural areas. This indicates that there is improvement in health care system more particularly in urban area. Table 3.15 shows the relationship between infant mortality and mother's education. As expected infant mortality rate is substantially higher for mothers with "education class 1-4" 84 per 1,000 live births and

declines as mother's education level increase. It is 26 per 1,000 live births when the mother completed class 10 or higher education.

### **3.5 Pre-and post-natal care**

Quality prenatal care can contribute to the prevention of maternal mortality by detecting and managing potential complications and risk factors, including pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also provides opportunities for women to learn the danger signs of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunised against tetanus, to learn about infant care, and be treated for existing conditions, such as malaria and anaemia.

Some 52 percent of mothers who had given birth in the last three years went for pre-natal consultations during their last pregnancy (Table 3.16). The attendance rate was much higher in urban 74 per cent than rural areas 42 percent for overall Pakistan. Attendance rates have increased in urban as well as rural areas from 66 in 2004-05 to 74 in 2005-06 and 40 in 2004-05 to 42 in 2005-06 respectively. In urban areas, Punjab has the highest attendance 82 percent whereas NWFP urban 53 percent has the lowest. In Pakistan, the three most commonly consulted sources were private hospital/clinic 48 percent, government hospital/clinic 37 percent.

Tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to protect infants from neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant death that is due to primarily unsanitary conditions during childbirth. In addition these injections protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. However, if a woman was vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only need a booster to give full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection. Some 62 percent of mothers had received a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy compared with 51 percent in 2004-05 (Table 3.17).

Some 50 percent of births takes place at home (Table 3.18). Where as in rural areas, 61 percent compared to 36 percent in urban areas. The most commonly cited source of assistance in rural areas was doctor 39 percent followed by trained dai, & traditional birth attendant 34 percent of cases.

Overall 22 percent of mothers received a post-natal check up within six weeks of delivery during their last pregnancy in 2005-06 (Table 3.19) which is almost at the level in 2004-05. Urban areas had higher rates than rural areas, though both were low. The three most commonly cited sources of post-natal care in rural areas were private hospital/clinic 43 per cent, government hospital/clinic 28 percent, and traditional birth attendant at home 10 percent.

The vast majority of mothers, some 96 percent, breast fed their last child (Table 3.20). There was very little difference between regions and provinces. By the age of 6 months, some 91 percent of mothers were giving the child semi-solid foods.

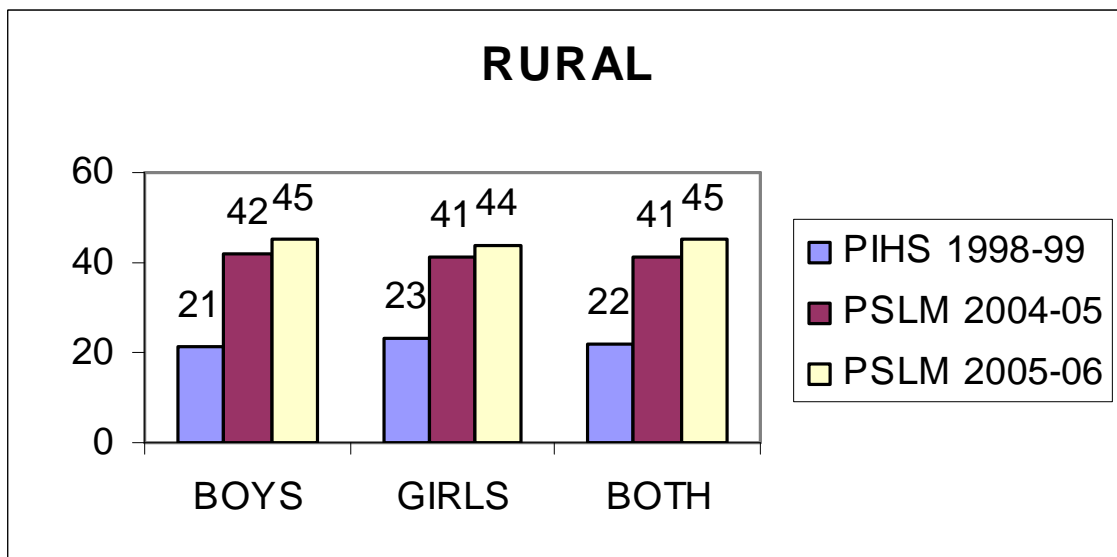
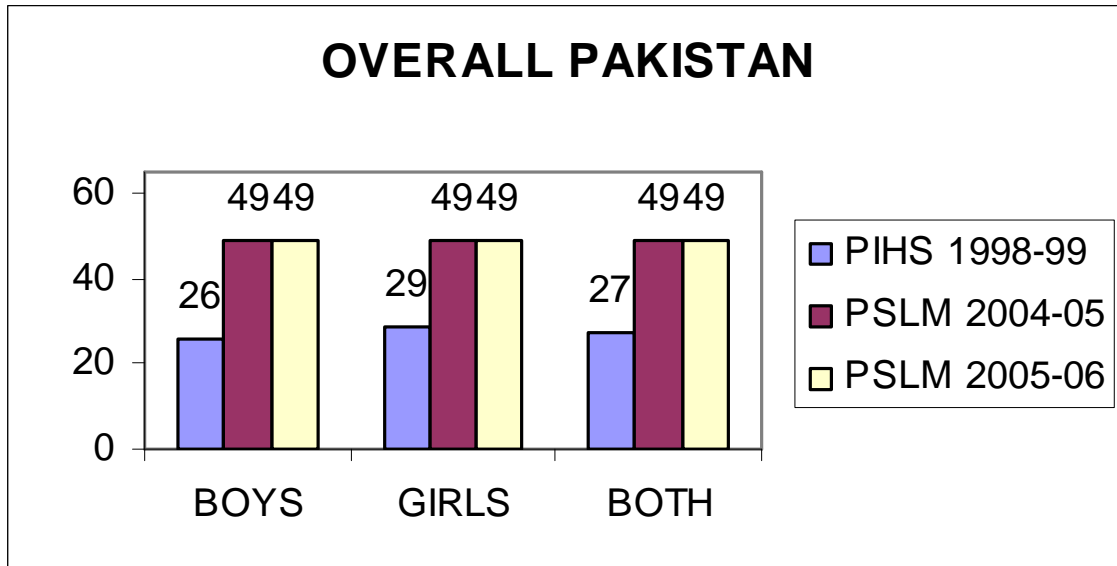
**TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED**

REGION AND PROVINCE	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLMS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>
Punjab	84	93	89	93	93	93	93	100	96
Sindh	80	84	82	91	90	91	96	96	96
NWFP	94	82	89	90	92	91	99	87	98
Balochistan	66	69	68	83	81	82	78	98	82
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>
Punjab	78	77	78	89	88	88	94	91	92
Sindh	50	44	47	67	65	66	95	99	97
NWFP	77	80	79	82	79	81	98	99	98
Balochistan	50	58	54	61	58	59	78	57	64
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
Punjab	79	81	80	91	90	90	93	93	93
Sindh	60	60	60	78	76	77	95	98	97
NWFP	79	81	80	84	83	84	98	98	98
Balochistan	53	60	57	67	65	66	78	62	68
<b>B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>
Punjab	48	55	52	66	68	67	69	70	69
Sindh	31	30	31	59	69	64	38	49	44
NWFP	53	38	46	42	42	42	52	65	58
Balochistan	17	14	15	43	42	43	44	45	44
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>
Punjab	24	28	25	53	52	52	51	55	53
Sindh	7	5	6	33	32	32	27	20	23
NWFP	32	32	32	40	38	39	48	43	46
Balochistan	11	14	12	28	26	27	37	24	29
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
Punjab	30	35	32	59	58	58	56	59	58
Sindh	16	15	15	44	47	46	31	32	32
NWFP	35	33	34	41	39	40	49	46	47
Balochistan	12	14	13	32	30	31	39	28	32
<b>C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>
Punjab	72	80	76	89	89	89	84	91	87
Sindh	66	63	64	86	87	87	82	81	82
NWFP	81	57	70	84	86	85	77	79	78
Balochistan	34	37	36	80	77	79	69	70	69
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>
Punjab	52	50	51	82	80	81	71	71	71
Sindh	39	26	33	64	60	62	64	63	63
NWFP	52	57	55	74	72	73	63	59	61
Balochistan	22	21	22	57	54	55	50	37	41
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
Punjab	57	58	57	85	84	84	75	76	76
Sindh	49	40	45	74	72	73	70	71	71
NWFP	56	57	57	77	76	76	65	62	64
Balochistan	24	24	24	64	60	62	56	43	48

**NOTES:**

1. Based on recall: Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. The data given for PIHS 2001-02 is not exactly comparable with the released report of 2001-02 as cases of Polio campaign have been excluded to make it comparable with PSLM.
2. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
3. Immunizations. To be classified as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

**FIGURE 3.1 CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED –(BASED ON RECORD)**





**TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD**

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
<b>A. PSLMS 2005-06</b>								
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>
Punjab	75	74	73	73	74	74	74	72
Sindh	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
NWFP	65	65	64	61	68	68	65	59
Balochistan	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>
Punjab	60	61	58	57	62	60	60	57
Sindh	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
NWFP	53	53	51	50	55	54	54	46
Balochistan	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>
Punjab	65	65	62	62	65	64	64	62
Sindh	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
NWFP	54	54	53	51	57	56	55	48
Balochistan	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
<b>B. PSLMS 2004-05</b>								
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>
Punjab	69	69	69	68	69	69	68	67
Sindh	66	66	65	65	66	65	65	64
NWFP	46	46	46	44	46	46	45	42
Balochistan	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	43
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>
Punjab	56	56	55	54	55	55	54	52
Sindh	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	32
NWFP	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39
Balochistan	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>
Punjab	61	61	61	60	61	61	60	59
Sindh	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	46
NWFP	43	43	42	42	43	42	42	40
Balochistan	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
<b>C. PIHS 2001-02</b>								
<b>URBANAREAS:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>
Punjab	56	58	57	57	53	59	59	54
Sindh	37	37	36	35	36	37	37	32
NWFP	57	55	55	52	56	55	52	46
Balochistan	19	22	18	17	22	18	17	21
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
Punjab	34	38	36	33	35	41	40	30
Sindh	8	8	7	7	8	9	9	6
NWFP	39	39	38	37	40	38	36	33
Balochistan	18	21	17	14	22	16	15	20
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>
Punjab	40	44	41	39	40	46	45	36
Sindh	19	19	18	17	18	19	20	16
NWFP	42	41	40	39	42	40	38	35
Balochistan	18	21	17	15	22	17	15	20

**NOTES:**

1. Based on record: Children who reported having received the specified immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

**TABLE 3.3 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL**

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
<b>A. PSLMS 2005-06</b>								
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>89</b>
Punjab	96	95	93	92	98	98	98	92
Sindh	88	87	86	86	98	98	98	85
NWFP	90	88	87	83	100	100	98	81
Balochistan	84	84	84	84	99	99	98	84
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>71</b>
Punjab	85	83	83	78	98	95	94	77
Sindh	67	65	65	66	99	99	98	65
NWFP	71	71	69	66	99	98	96	62
Balochistan	65	65	65	65	99	99	99	64
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>76</b>
Punjab	88	87	83	82	98	96	95	81
Sindh	75	74	73	73	99	99	98	73
NWFP	73	73	71	69	100	98	96	65
Balochistan	70	70	70	70	99	99	98	70
<b>B. PSLMS 2004-05</b>								
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>
Punjab	92	93	91	91	93	92	91	89
Sindh	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	87
NWFP	90	90	89	87	90	90	89	86
Balochistan	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	79
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>
Punjab	87	87	85	84	87	86	85	82
Sindh	65	65	64	64	66	65	65	63
NWFP	77	77	77	76	80	79	79	74
Balochistan	58	58	57	57	59	59	58	56
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>
Punjab	90	90	88	87	89	88	87	85
Sindh	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	73
NWFP	81	81	80	79	83	82	81	77
Balochistan	64	64	64	64	65	65	64	62
<b>C. PIHS 2001-02</b>								
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>73</b>
Punjab	84	87	85	84	79	95	94	80
Sindh	80	77	76	73	75	94	94	66
NWFP	88	85	83	78	87	94	91	70
Balochistan	48	64	59	55	67	71	70	51
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>51</b>
Punjab	66	75	71	65	69	94	92	57
Sindh	45	44	41	37	47	92	90	35
NWFP	75	73	69	64	77	87	81	58
Balochistan	30	51	41	35	55	57	48	36
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>57</b>
Punjab	70	78	74	70	72	94	93	63
Sindh	58	56	54	51	57	92	92	46
NWFP	77	74	70	66	78	88	82	59
Balochistan	33	54	44	39	57	59	52	38

**NOTES:**

1. Based on record and recall: Children who reported having received the specified immunisation, whether or not they had an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

**TABLE 3. 4 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY IMMUNISED - BY QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND INCOME GROUP	2005-06 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	66	53	62	36	50	43	42	51	46
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	59	65	62	54	49	52	55	53	54
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	68	60	65	53	48	51	57	51	55
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	64	78	72	65	66	65	64	71	68
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	86	75	81	50	69	61	67	72	70
<b>SINDH:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	33	42	38	21	12	16	24	19	22
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	29	43	37	27	20	23	27	28	27
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	42	53	48	26	31	29	33	42	38
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	34	50	46	31	24	28	32	41	37
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	50	56	54	50	28	41	50	50	50
<b>NWFP:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	49	71	58	32	34	33	34	38	36
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	44	79	61	49	49	49	48	51	50
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	30	47	36	64	48	56	59	48	53
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	63	55	58	44	40	42	47	42	44
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	74	66	70	58	43	51	61	48	55
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	51	48	49	30	19	23	36	24	28
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	32	43	36	41	44	43	38	44	41
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	49	52	50	21	30	26	29	35	33
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	46	31	44	71	2	24	62	4	27
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	34	24	28	45	42	43	43	38	40
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	53	50	51	31	35	33	36	37	37
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	48	57	53	46	42	44	47	46	46
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	57	56	56	49	44	47	52	47	50
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	58	69	64	57	53	55	57	59	58
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	78	68	73	52	61	57	63	64	64

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
2. The 1<sup>st</sup> Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who reported having received full immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
4. Immunizations: To be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

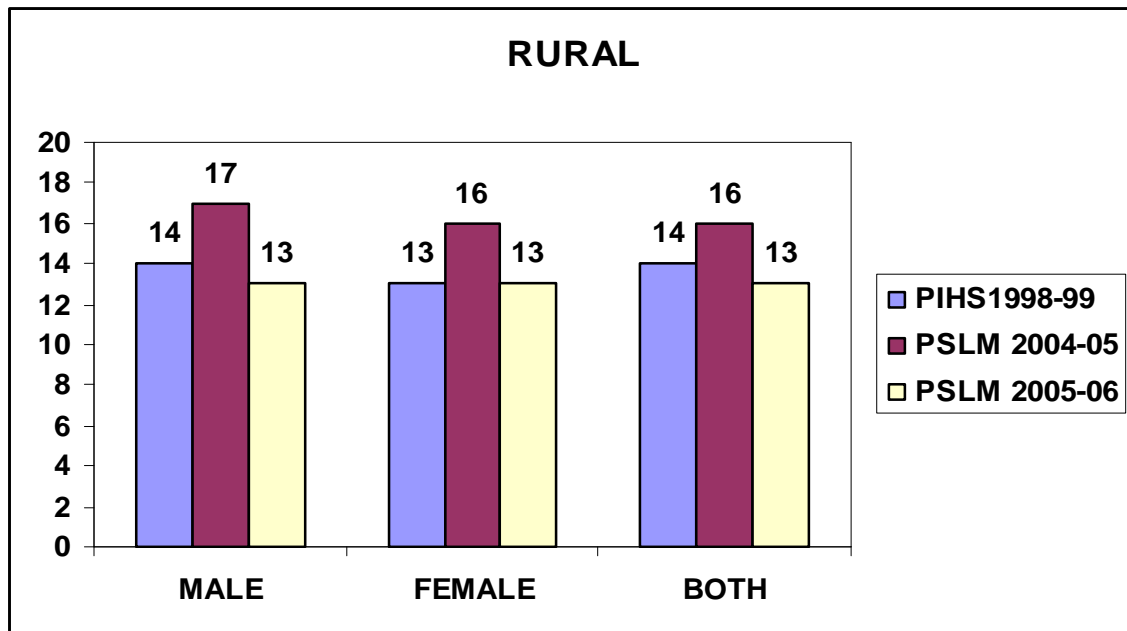
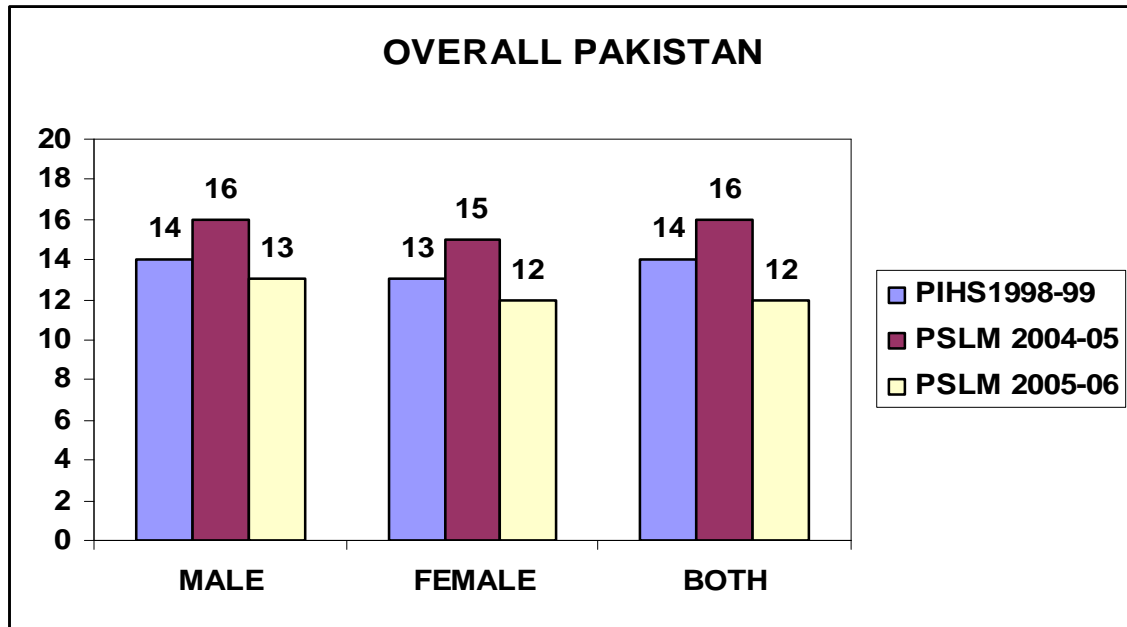
**TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUFFERING FROM DIARRHEA IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Punjab	13	12	12	15	13	14	14	12	13
Sindh	16	14	15	17	17	17	7	6	7
NWFP	23	22	22	16	14	15	14	14	14
Balochistan	15	12	13	15	14	15	9	6	7
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
Punjab	15	13	14	18	16	17	15	15	15
Sindh	9	8	9	19	18	19	9	7	8
NWFP	19	18	18	16	15	16	15	14	15
Balochistan	16	19	18	11	12	12	3	4	4
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Punjab	14	13	14	16	15	15	15	14	14
Sindh	11	10	11	18	18	18	9	7	8
NWFP	19	18	19	16	15	15	15	14	15
Balochistan	16	18	17	13	13	13	4	5	4

**NOTES:**

1. Children who suffered from diarrhea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhea in past 30 days: All three surveys contained a question addressed to the mothers of all children aged less than 5 years where they were asked if they had suffered from an episode of diarrhea in the past 30 days.
3. Estimates of PIHS 2001-02 and PSLM 2004-05 have been recalculated for children less than 5 years to make it comparable with the PSLMS 2005-06.

**FIGURE 3.2 CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUFFERING FROM DIARRHEA IN PAST 30 DAYS**



**TABLE 3.6 DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE**

DURATION	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>1. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - 1998-99</b>									
1 - 3 DAYS	27	28	27	19	19	19	21	21	21
4 - 7 DAYS	45	45	45	47	47	47	47	47	47
8 - 14 DAYS	19	17	18	24	23	24	23	22	22
15+ DAYS	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - 2001-02</b>									
1 - 3 DAYS	23	20	21	21	21	21	21	20	21
4 - 7 DAYS	42	49	45	45	46	46	44	47	46
8 - 14 DAYS	26	19	22	25	23	24	25	22	24
15+ DAYS	10	13	11	9	10	9	9	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE:- 2005-06</b>									
1 - 3 DAYS	26	36	31	26	27	27	26	29	28
4 - 7 DAYS	47	44	45	46	48	47	46	47	46
8 - 14 DAYS	20	12	16	16	15	16	17	14	16
15+ DAYS	7	8	8	12	10	11	10	9	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Children who suffered from diarrhoea for the number of days indicated expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years who suffered from diarrhea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

**TABLE 3.7 DIARRHROEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS**

FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - 1998-99</b>									
3	20	20	20	15	16	16	16	17	17
4	34	35	35	33	37	35	33	37	35
5	18	21	20	22	24	23	22	23	22
6	19	15	17	15	14	14	16	14	15
7+	9	9	9	14	9	12	13	9	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - 2001-02</b>									
3	12	13	12	9	11	10	9	11	10
4	32	27	30	31	30	30	31	29	30
5	24	24	24	23	22	22	23	22	23
6	12	13	13	16	15	16	15	14	15
7+	20	23	22	22	22	22	21	22	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - 2005-06</b>									
3	17	21	18	19	18	19	19	18	19
4	22	19	21	15	17	16	17	18	17
5	16	13	15	17	19	18	17	17	17
6	5	9	7	11	11	11	9	10	10
7+	40	39	39	38	36	37	39	36	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Children who had the number of motions per day indicated, expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years that suffered from diarrhoea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**TABLE 3. 8 DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY QUINTILES**

REGION AND INCOME GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER -2005-06 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>PUNJAB:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	17	16	16	16	19	17	16	19	17
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	14	9	11	12	14	13	12	12	12
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	16	10	13	15	12	13	15	11	13
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	13	13	13	16	15	16	15	14	15
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	12	14	13	20	12	16	15	13	14
<b>SINDH:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	11	6	8	9	8	8	9	8	8
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	12	8	10	9	6	7	9	6	8
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	8	7	8	14	6	10	12	7	9
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	7	4	5	6	13	9	7	6	6
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	1	7	4	6	10	8	2	7	5
<b>NWFP:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	19	10	15	14	10	12	15	10	12
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	9	21	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	10	16	13	16	17	17	15	17	16
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	13	17	15	19	19	19	18	19	18
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	16	7	12	12	13	13	13	12	13
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	12	10	11	4	5	4	5	5	5
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	5	9	7	2	1	2	3	3	3
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	6	3	5	3	6	5	4	5	5
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	14	0	7	2	4	3	6	3	4
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	8	0	4	2	4	3	4	3	3
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	15	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	12	9	11	11	11	11	12	11	11
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	13	9	11	14	11	13	14	11	12
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	11	9	10	15	15	15	14	13	13
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	9	11	10	16	12	14	12	11	12

**NOTES:**

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption.
2. The 1<sup>st</sup> Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.



**TABLE 3.9 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS– BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>1. DIARRHEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>86.52</b>	<b>87.65</b>	<b>87.06</b>	<b>92.73</b>	<b>91.64</b>	<b>92.21</b>	<b>90.23</b>	<b>91.65</b>	<b>90.89</b>
Punjab	87.13	86.51	86.84	91.08	90.65	90.88	89.07	92.57	90.64
Sindh	91.93	94.14	92.98	95.64	92.91	94.29	93.65	94.72	94.20
NWFP	74.48	81.60	77.84	90.03	91.85	90.86	92.04	82.19	87.29
Balochistan	60.66	49.18	55.37	95.77	91.52	93.78	88.33	73.01	82.32
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>81.17</b>	<b>81.01</b>	<b>81.09</b>	<b>90.67</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>90.11</b>	<b>84.62</b>	<b>84.18</b>	<b>84.42</b>
Punjab	85.15	87.50	86.25	91.34	89.35	90.42	84.08	84.94	84.49
Sindh	90.45	94.93	92.58	92.84	92.82	92.83	85.53	79.59	82.90
NWFP	74.66	70.96	72.95	91.16	88.39	89.82	87.08	87.03	87.06
Balochistan	41.37	38.04	39.45	78.69	83.67	81.39	59.46	54.56	56.68
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>82.57</b>	<b>82.73</b>	<b>82.65</b>	<b>91.42</b>	<b>90.27</b>	<b>90.87</b>	<b>86.08</b>	<b>86.08</b>	<b>86.08</b>
Punjab	85.61	87.56	86.39	91.24	89.86	90.60	85.46	86.88	86.13
Sindh	91.13	94.57	92.76	93.92	92.86	93.41	88.27	85.75	87.09
NWFP	74.63	72.66	73.72	90.85	89.28	90.10	88.71	86.40	87.09
Balochistan	44.65	39.32	41.66	84.84	85.98	85.43	71.57	59.40	65.38
<b>2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:</b>									
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>54.91</b>	<b>59.64</b>	<b>57.15</b>	<b>77.68</b>	<b>78.71</b>	<b>78.17</b>	<b>80.03</b>	<b>79.02</b>	<b>79.55</b>
Punjab	38.93	52.66	45.46	63.49	62.77	63.15	73.77	73.52	73.66
Sindh	71.48	64.01	67.95	93.16	93.46	93.31	95.79	90.40	93.00
NWFP	63.18	68.95	65.90	82.96	86.05	84.37	90.08	82.34	86.35
Balochistan	69.61	79.71	74.27	88.95	93.96	91.30	88.08	100.00	92.76
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>54.46</b>	<b>51.15</b>	<b>52.89</b>	<b>77.74</b>	<b>77.25</b>	<b>77.51</b>	<b>69.85</b>	<b>67.82</b>	<b>68.89</b>
Punjab	45.66	42.84	44.34	62.98	62.82	62.91	62.16	59.07	60.68
Sindh	74.07	69.08	71.70	91.88	90.86	91.40	80.06	80.82	80.40
NWFP	59.00	52.07	55.79	85.77	82.74	84.31	84.28	84.54	84.40
Balochistan	69.83	71.33	70.70	82.06	82.59	82.35	81.71	79.43	80.41
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>54.57</b>	<b>53.36</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>77.71</b>	<b>77.78</b>	<b>77.75</b>	<b>72.49</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>71.63</b>
Punjab	54.10	45.17	44.60	63.18	62.80	63.00	65.37	62.75	64.13
Sindh	72.88	66.75	69.97	92.37	91.91	92.15	85.36	84.72	85.06
NWFP	59.65	54.77	57.39	84.99	83.60	84.33	85.02	84.25	84.66
Balochistan	69.79	72.29	71.19	84.54	85.94	85.27	84.38	84.82	84.61

**NOTES:**

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 in children less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea cases where ORS was administered to the child expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during the past 30 days in children less than 5 years.
3. Cases where a practitioner was consulted: For all the children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days the mothers were asked if they consulted a practitioner for the ailment. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where a practitioner was consulted.
4. Cases where ORS was administered: For all children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days, the mothers were asked if ORS had been given to the child. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where ORS was given to the child.
5. Estimates of PIHS 2001-02 have been recalculated for children less than 5 years to make it comparable with PSLM 2005-06.

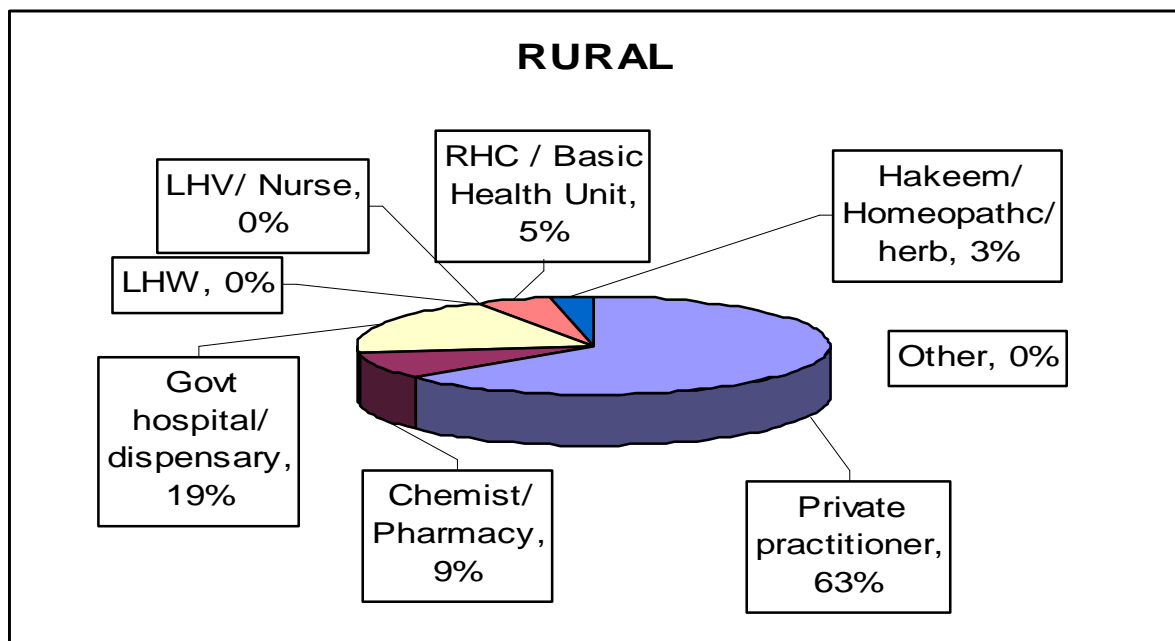
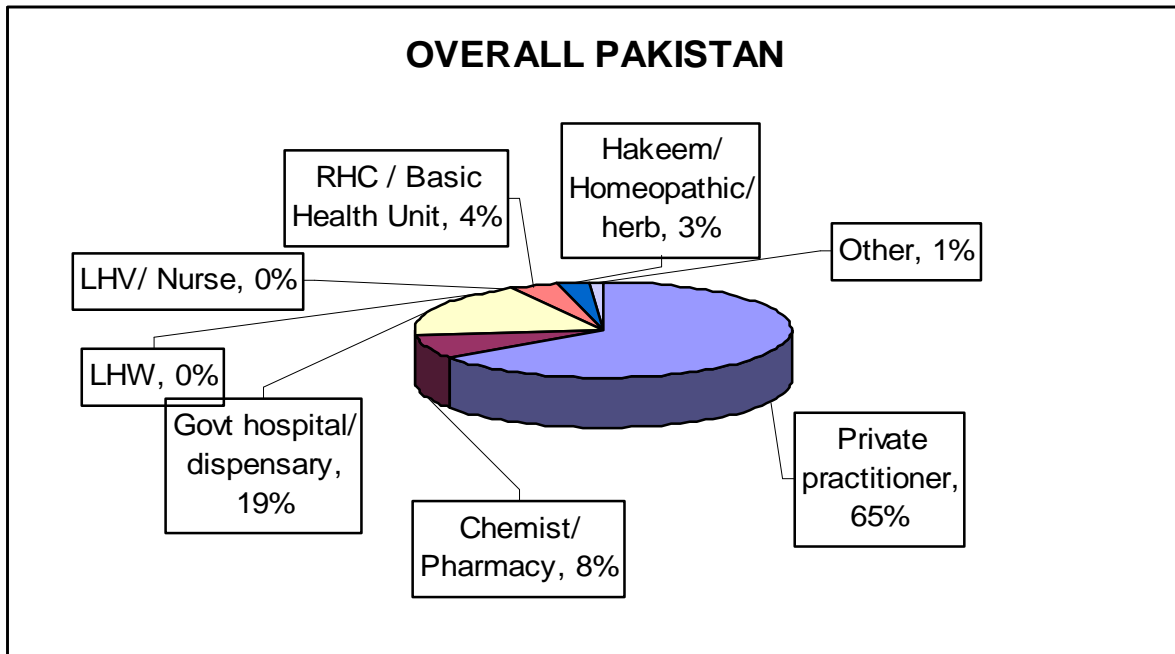
**TABLE 3.10 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER**

REGION AND  PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	1998-99 PIHS	2001-02 PIHS	2005-06 PSLM
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>			
Private practitioner	68	75	71
Chemist/Pharmacy	4	4	4
Govt hospital/dispensary	20	16	19
LHW	2	1	0
LHV/ Nurse	-	0	0
RHC/BHU	-	-	1
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herba	4	3	3
Other	1	-	1
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>			
Private practitioner	56	65	63
Chemist/Pharmacy	13	8	9
Govt hospital/dispensary	22	15	19
LHW	0	1	0
LHV/ Nurse	-	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	4	7	5
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	13	3	3
Other	2	2	0
<b>OVERALL:</b>			
Private practitioner	59	68	65
Chemist/Pharmacy	10	6	8
Govt hospital/dispensary	21	15	19
LHW	1	1	0
LHV/ Nurse	-	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	3	5	4
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	4	3	3
Other	2	1	1

**NOTES:**

1. Column 1: Diarrhoea cases in which the practitioner indicated was consulted for treatment of diarrhoea expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea consultations.
2. Column2: Diarrhoea cases in which ORS was given to the child, expressed as percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which the specified practitioner was consulted.
3. Sum may not add up to hundred due to rounding off.

**FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER**



**TABLE 3.11 DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT. HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST – BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSULTATIONS								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Punjab	24	29	26	15	19	17	15	16	15
Sindh	11	22	17	21	26	23	18	21	20
NWFP	29	27	28	38	41	39	34	36	35
Balochistan	14	28	21	36	59	45	50	32	43
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
Punjab	24	24	24	20	19	19	16	19	17
Sindh	19	20	19	25	27	26	12	17	14
NWFP	45	46	45	46	34	41	28	35	31
Balochistan	63	38	54	58	61	60	38	28	32
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
Punjab	24	25	24	19	19	19	16	18	17
Sindh	15	21	18	23	26	25	14	19	16
NWFP	44	43	44	45	35	40	29	35	32
Balochistan	56	36	49	53	60	57	43	29	36

**NOTES:**

1. Diarrhoea cases in which a government health practitioner was consulted first expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a practitioner was consulted.
4. Government and Non-government:
5. 1998-99 PIHS: Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem', 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana' and 'Other'.
6. 2001-02 PIHS: Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem', 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana' and 'Other'.
7. 2005-06 Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem', 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana/Siani' and 'Other'.

**TABLE 3.12 REASON FOR NOT VISITING GOVT. FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2005-06 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>					
Too far away	37	22	35	4	33
Not enough medicines	9	1	3	14	7
Doctor not available	3	15	6	6	6
Staff not courteous	13	13	7	21	13
No Govt facility	8	9	6	9	8
Doctor never available	3	3	4	13	3
Other reasons	27	37	41	34	30
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>					
Too far away	27	9	25	10	24
Not enough medicines	15	7	12	9	13
Doctor not available	3	13	5	22	5
Staff not courteous	9	6	3	0	8
No Govt facility	20	34	24	24	23
Doctor never available	3	9	7	11	5
Other reasons	22	22	25	24	23
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL:</b>					
Too far away	30	14	26	8	27
Not enough medicines	13	5	11	12	11
Doctor not available	3	14	5	14	5
Staff not courteous	11	9	3	10	9
No Govt facility	17	24	22	17	19
Doctor never available	3	7	7	12	4
Other reasons	23	28	27	28	25
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Diarrhoea cases in which government health practitioner was not consulted for the reason given expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a non-government health practitioner was consulted.
2. Other reasons included 'Cannot treat complications', 'No female staff', 'Timings not suitable', 'Medicines not effective', and 'Other'.
3. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**TABLE 3.13 REASON FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2005-06 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>					
No Govt. facility	7	3	8	0	6
Doctor available	10	27	19	39	15
Treat complications	2	17	14	13	7
Staff helpful	18	12	5	0	16
Near	48	34	41	24	44
Female staff	2	0	0	0	1
Timing suitable	8	6	5	12	7
Other	6	0	8	12	5
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>					
No Govt. facility	19	22	26	19	21
Doctor available	12	23	17	42	15
Treat complications	5	33	6	38	9
Staff helpful	16	6	4	0	12
Near	30	13	38	1	29
Female staff	1	0	1	0	1
Timing suitable	3	2	5	0	3
Other	13	1	3	0	10
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL:</b>					
No Govt. facility	16	15	24	10	17
Doctor available	11	25	17	41	15
Treat complications	4	27	7	27	9
Staff helpful	17	8	4	0	13
Near	35	21	38	11	33
Female staff	1	0	1	0	1
Timing suitable	5	4	5	5	5
Other	11	1	4	5	8
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Diarrhea cases in which private health practitioner was consulted for the reason give expressed as a percentage of all diarrhea cases in which a private health practitioner was consulted.
2. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**TABLE 3. 14 INFANT MORTALITY – BY SEX AND REGION**

REGION	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS								
	1998-99 PIHS (1995-97 PERIOD)			2001-02 PIHS (1997-99 PERIOD)			2005-06 PSLM (2001-2003 PERIOD)		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS	67	80	73	60	70	65	43	39	41
RURAL AREAS	98	91	95	92	84	88	85	79	82
OVERALL	90	89	89	84	81	82	73	67	70

**NOTES:**

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2001-2003.

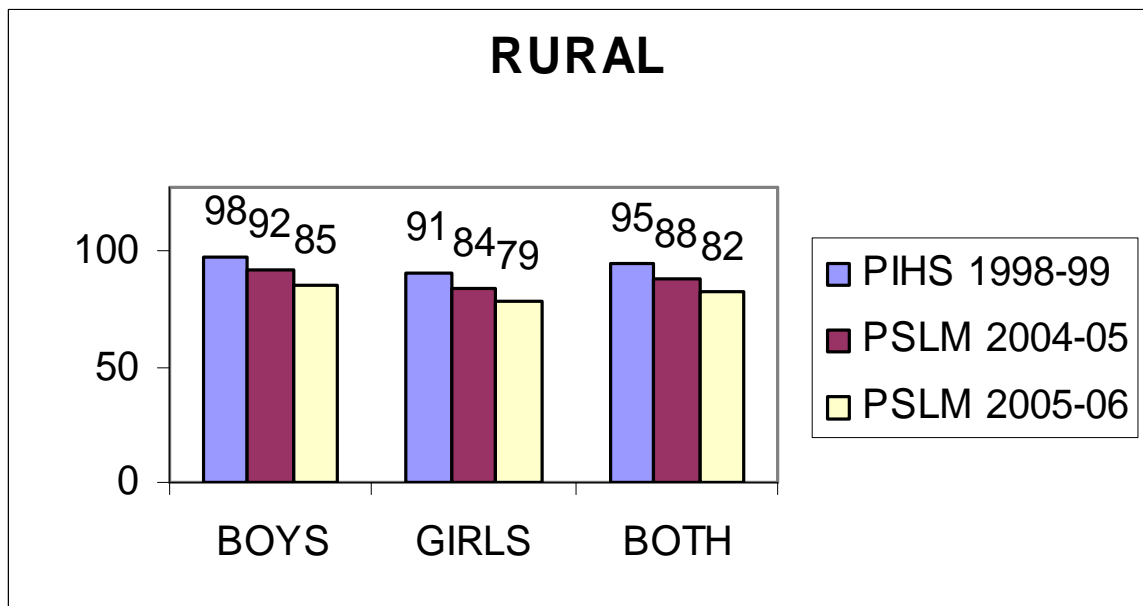
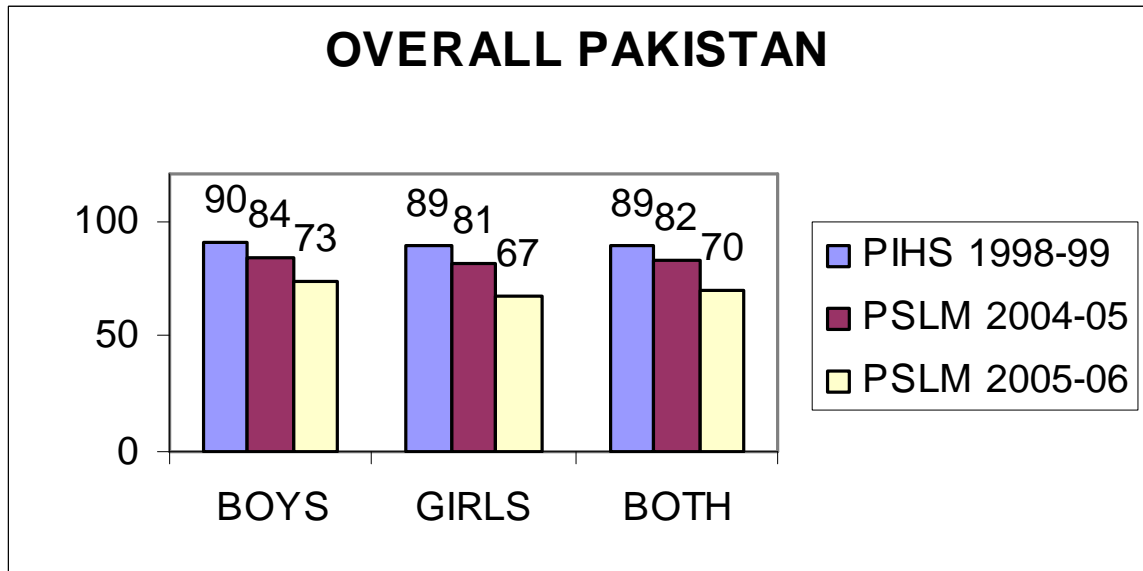
**TABLE 3. 15 INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER’S EDUCATION**

EDUCATION LEVEL	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS	
	2005-06 PSLM (2001-2003 PERIOD)	
No education	79	
Class 1-4	84	
Class 5-9	60	
Class 10 or more	26	
OVERALL	70	

**NOTES:**

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2001-2003.

**FIGURE 3.4 INFANT MORTALITY**





**TABLE 3.16 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY**

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:</b>									
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>
Punjab	64	31	40	67	47	56	73	45	53
Sindh	68	22	38	74	40	55	82	38	56
NWFP	45	19	22	51	35	39	53	42	43
Balochistan	45	16	21	57	27	35	60	30	36
<b>2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:</b>									
Home TBA	3	5	4	10	16	13	4	6	5
Home LHW	1	4	3	5	10	7	2	4	3
Home LHV	1	4	3	4	7	6	2	3	3
Home Doctor	1	1	1	6	4	5	1	1	1
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	41	42	42	25	25	25	34	39	37
Private hosp./ clinic	49	37	43	49	34	42	55	43	48
Other	2	7	5	1	4	2	2	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.
2. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended a pre-natal consultation at the source indicated expressed as a percentage of all of the same women who had had a pre-natal consultation.
3. Other includes 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', 'Mobile Services Unit' and other.

**TABLE 3.17 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION**

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED ATLEAST ONE TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>
Punjab	73	46	53	72	54	62	82	59	66
Sindh	68	30	43	68	34	48	81	48	62
NWFP	59	31	35	58	40	45	69	60	61
Balochistan	39	12	17	46	17	25	52	18	25

PROVINCE	PROTECTION DURING LAST PREGNANCY 2005-06 PSLM					
	Protected during last pregnancy			Given two or more IT in last pregnancy		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
	<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>48</b>
Punjab	80	57	63	71	51	57
Sindh	78	46	60	70	44	55
NWFP	67	58	59	65	56	57
Baluchistan	46	16	23	42	16	21

**NOTES:**

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years and received a tetanus toxoid injection during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Protected during last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received either two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy OR received five or more TT vaccinations over the last and previous pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
3. Given two or more TT in last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.

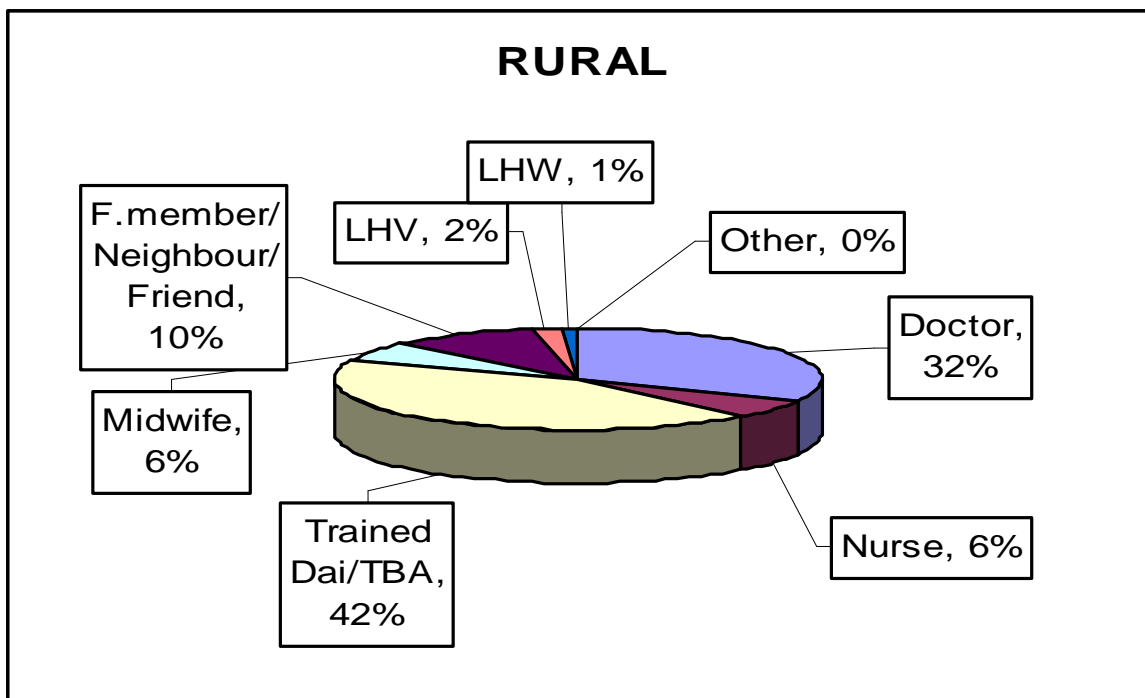
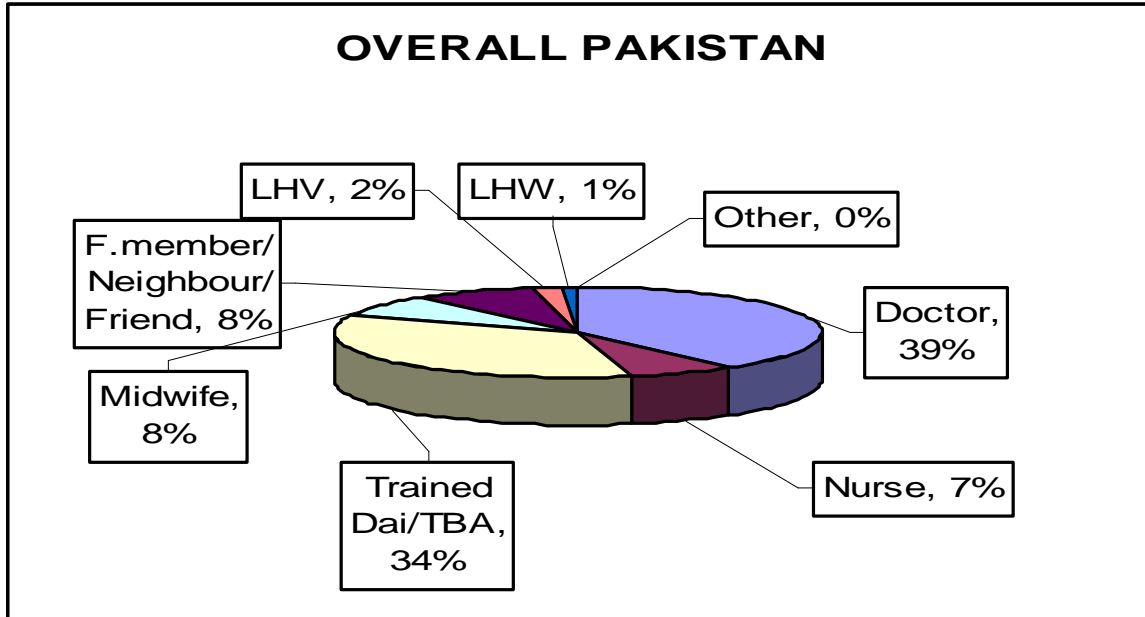
**TABLE 3.18 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE**

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:</b>									
Home	55	86	78	56	81	71	36	60	50
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	18	6	9	13	6	9	22	15	18
Private hosp/clinic	26	7	12	30	12	19	41	23	30
Other	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:</b>									
Doctor	40	11	19	39	15	24	50	32	39
Nurse	8	3	4	9	5	7	7	6	7
Trained Dai/TBA	43	61	56	43	53	49	23	42	34
Midwife							11	6	8
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	8	23	19	8	26	19	5	10	8
LHV							2	2	2
LHW							0	1	1
Other	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Based on births during past three years to all Ever married women aged 15-49 years (last pregnancy only).
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**FIGURE 3.5 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE**



**TABLE 3.19 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED**

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY:</b>									
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>
Punjab	15	8	10	32	17	23	31	17	21
Sindh	19	6	10	41	16	27	43	14	26
NWFP	8	4	4	29	17	21	22	21	21
Balochistan	16	5	7	32	10	16	25	9	12
<b>2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:</b>									
Home TBA	5	19	13	8	15	11	7	12	10
Home LHW	6	6	6	4	8	6	3	10	7
Home LHV	6	3	5	3	5	4	6	4	5
Home Doctor	4	3	3	8	7	7	4	7	6
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	25	29	27	24	24	24	27	28	28
Private hosp./ clinic	52	39	45	51	39	46	51	35	43
Other	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding

**TABLE 3. 20 BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES – BY PROVINCE AND MONTH**

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN THAT BREAST FED THEIR LAST CHILD:</b>						
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>
Punjab	91	89	89	94	94	94
Sindh	97	96	96	98	98	98
NWFP	96	97	97	97	97	97
Balochistan	95	93	94	98	99	99
<b>2. AGE AT WHICH SEMI-SOLID FOODS FIRST INTRODUCED:</b>						
3 months	7	3	4	3	2	2
4 months	45	36	40	41	28	32
5 months	22	24	23	29	32	31
6 months	11	21	17	23	27	26
7 months	6	6	6	3	6	5
8 months	4	1	2	2	3	3
9 months	1	3	2	0	1	1
10 months		1	1	0	0	0
11 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 + months	5	5	5	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who breast fed the last child expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who started feeding last child semi – solid foods by the age indicated.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

## Population Welfare

### 4.1 Introduction

The Government population welfare strategy is to give parents the opportunity to choose smaller families. High levels of fertility are associated with health risks for both mother and children, and Pakistan's high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services. The PRSP for promoting population welfare includes:

- Improving the operation and utilisation of existing family planning services;
- Expanding access and improving the quality of family planning services;
- Encouraging interest in family planning; and
- Promoting community participation in the design and management of family planning services.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) indicators developed through PSLM surveys are also used to monitor MDGs. This chapter presents information on key indicators in the population welfare sector. These include: marriage, parity and fertility; awareness and use of family planning; method and sources of family planning.

### 4.2 Marriage, parity and fertility

There has been some decline in marriage patterns in 2005-06 as compared to 2001-02 i.e. from 67 percent to 65 per cent (Table 4.1). There has been decline in the proportion of women married in the first and second age groups (15-19 and 20-24) from 17 percent in 2001-02 to 12 percent in 2005-06 and 57 percent in 2001-02 to 52 percent in 2005-06 respectively. The similar trend is observed in all the four provinces. There is a decline in the mean number of children ever born for all women in urban areas from 2.4 percent in 2001-02 to 2.1 percent in 2005-06 as well as in rural areas from 2.8 percent in 2001-02 to 2.5 percent in 2005-06 (Table 4.2). Similar pattern is observed when the mean number of children is calculated from the ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 4.3).

TFR is an average number of children which a cohort of 1000 women aged (15-49) will bear during their reproductive span if they experience no mortality and are exposed to the age specific birth rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey (2002-04). The total fertility rate has declined from 4.5 percent in 2001-02 to 3.8 percent in 2005-06 (Table 4.4).

### 4.3 Awareness and use of family planning

Knowledge of different methods of family planning among currently married women is one of the determinants of contraceptive use. Data from PSLM indicates that both awareness and use have been increasing since 1991 and have increased between 2001-02 and 2005-06 (Table 4.5). Some 97 percent of currently married women aged between 15 and 49 years know about family planning. In rural areas, awareness is about at the same level in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP, but quite lower in Balochistan. The percentage of currently married women who have ever used family planning has increased from 26 percent in 2001-02 to 37 percent in 2005-06. The percentage of women who ever used family planning is lowest in rural Sindh and rural Balochistan. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) has risen from 19 percent in 2001-02 to 26 percent in the 2005-06. PSLM is a multi-topic survey; and does not probe as extensively on contraceptive use as do the specialist demographic surveys. CPR increase in rural areas is slightly more, compared to urban areas i.e. from 14 percent to 21 percent and 31 percent to 36 percent respectively (Table 4.5).

Family planning use is significantly lower in age group 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and increases from the age group 30-34. Family planning rises with age, the older women are more likely to have reached their desired family size (Table 4.7). Some 37 per cent of the 35-39 age groups of currently married women use family planning as compared with only 4 per cent of the 15-19 years age group. The use of contraception falls off for women in their later forties, as women perceive their risk of pregnancy to decline as they approach the menopause. Family planning is much less likely to be practiced by those who have received no education. Only 22 per cent of married women with no education practice family planning compared with 38 per cent for those who have attended class 8 or higher. Lastly, the more children a woman has the more likely she is using family planning method. Some 35 per cent of those with 5 or more children use family planning compared to 24 per cent women having two children. The practice of using family planning to delay reproduction at the start of marriage appears to be almost non-existent in Pakistan.

The three most commonly cited reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they “wanted children” (31 per cent); followed by “pregnant” (14 per cent) and “Lactating” (15 per cent). These three reasons were the most common for both urban and rural women, but in Balochistan the common reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they “wanted children” (33 per cent); “Religious reasons” (16 per cent) and “pregnant” (14 per cent) table 4.8.

The most commonly know methods among the currently married women age 15-49 are the pill, injection, tubal ligation and the IUD (Table 4.9). This is true in both urban and rural areas.



#### 4.4 Method and source of family planning

What type of family planning do women use and where do they get it from? The three most commonly used methods are Tubal ligation (24 per cent), Withdrawal (23 per cent) and Condom (20 per cent). These methods are commonly in overall Pakistan. The pill is the most commonly used method in Balochistan, where the rate in rural areas is very high (35 per cent). Table 4.10.

The government is the major supplier of contraceptive methods (Table 4.11). Government health facilities and health workers supply 32 per cent to users. Supply by government will be in practice somewhat higher, since a fraction of the users who quote 'spouse/relative/friend' as the source may in practice be receiving government supplies. In rural areas, government sources supply at least 38 per cent of users. Private hospital/practitioner is second main source in urban areas with 14 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in rural areas.

Some 98 per cent of women who are using contraception said that they found the method satisfactory (Table 4.12). This was similar across the provinces and regions. Amongst those who were dissatisfied with the method used, the main reason given was adverse side effects 70 per cent.

**TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS EVER MARRIED – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY**

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>
15 - 19 Years	9	18	15	8	16	13	6	11	9
20 - 24 Years	40	59	53	39	56	50	38	54	48
25 - 29 Years	83	89	87	84	87	86	80	84	83
30 - 34 Years	96	96	96	94	95	95	95	95	95
35 - 39 Years	98	98	98	97	98	98	99	98	98
40 - 44 Years	100	98	99	99	97	98	98	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	98	98	98	98	98	100	99	99
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>
15 - 19 Years	10	29	19	13	26	20	7	22	13
20 - 24 Years	45	79	64	49	78	64	34	69	50
25 - 29 Years	82	94	89	82	90	87	74	91	82
30 - 34 Years	87	97	93	88	96	93	93	96	94
35 - 39 Years	96	100	98	95	99	97	97	96	97
40 - 44 Years	99	98	98	95	97	96	97	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	99
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>
15 - 19 Years	15	25	23	17	24	23	14	22	21
20 - 24 Years	55	70	68	62	69	68	55	65	63
25 - 29 Years	82	90	89	81	88	87	80	86	85
30 - 34 Years	90	95	95	90	94	93	87	93	92
35 - 39 Years	96	98	97	93	96	96	96	93	94
40 - 44 Years	96	95	95	98	98	98	97	94	95
45 - 49 Years	98	94	94	97	97	97	97	97	97
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>
15 - 19 Years	18	28	26	18	20	20	9	23	19
20 - 24 Years	62	81	78	59	72	70	50	74	68
25 - 29 Years	86	96	95	92	92	92	72	96	90
30 - 34 Years	97	99	99	98	98	98	95	99	98
35 - 39 Years	99	99	99	98	100	99	100	100	100
40 - 44 Years	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
45 - 49 Years	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>
15 - 19 Years	10	22	18	11	20	17	7	15	12
20 - 24 Years	43	66	59	44	64	57	38	60	52
25 - 29 Years	83	90	88	83	88	87	77	87	83
30 - 34 Years	93	97	95	92	95	94	93	95	95
35 - 39 Years	97	98	98	96	98	98	98	97	97
40 - 44 Years	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	97
45 - 49 Years	99	98	98	99	98	98	99	98	99

**NOTES:**

1. Total number of women in the relevant age-category that have ever been married, expressed as a percentage of all women in the age-category.
2. Figures given next to “Punjab”, “Sindh”, “NWFP”, “Balochistan”, and “Overall Pakistan” are the percentages for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.

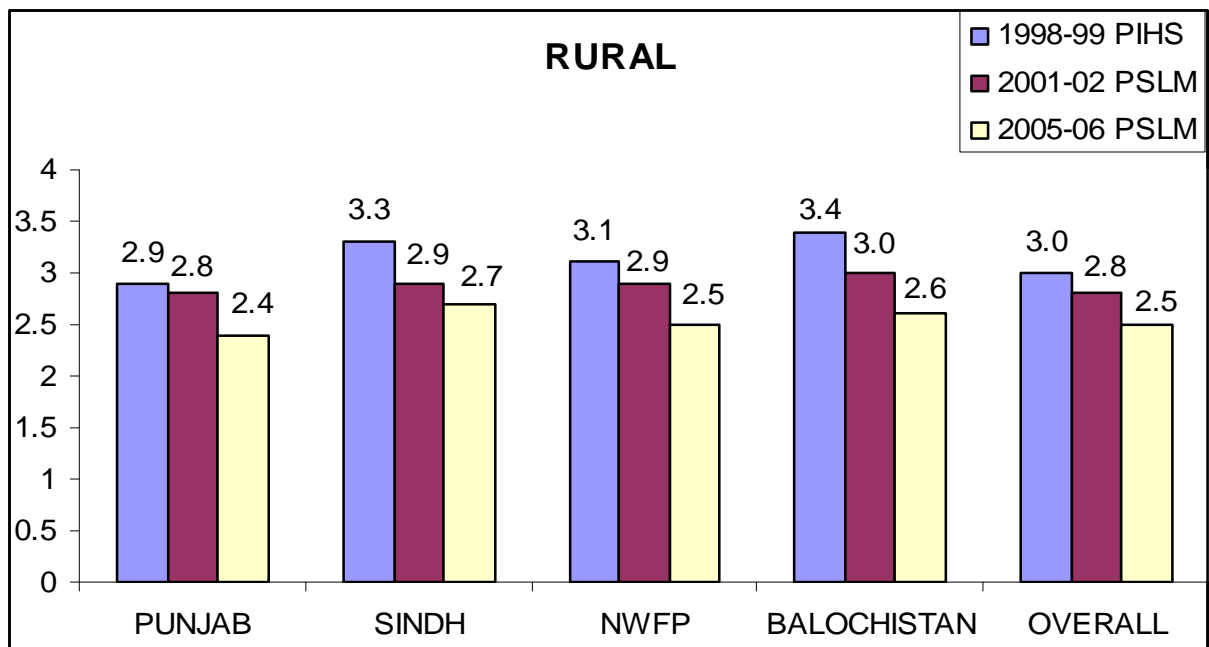
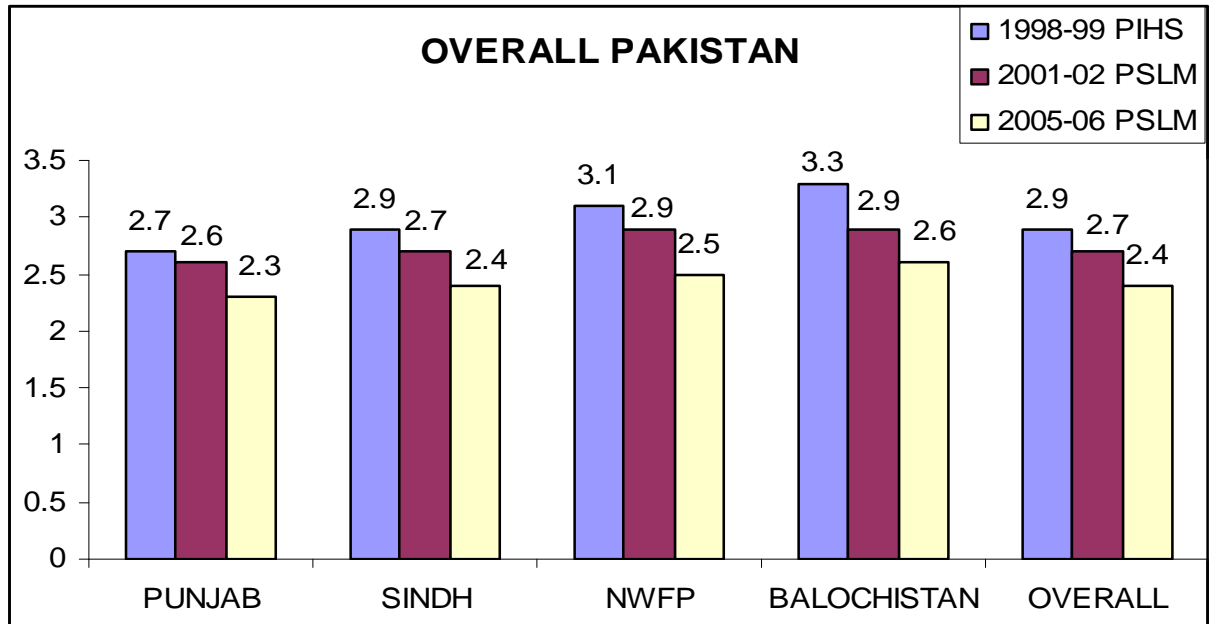
**TABLE 4.2 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY (ALL WOMEN)**

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
25 - 29 Years	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
30 - 34 Years	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.3
35 - 39 Years	4.8	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.4
40 - 44 Years	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.7	5.4	5.2
45 - 49 Years	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7
25 - 29 Years	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.4
35 - 39 Years	5.2	6.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	5.3	4.0	5.2	4.6
40 - 44 Years	6.0	7.0	6.5	5.5	6.6	6.1	4.9	6.3	5.5
45 - 49 Years	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	5.4	6.9	6.1
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
25 - 29 Years	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.4
30 - 34 Years	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.9
35 - 39 Years	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.0
40 - 44 Years	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9
45 - 49 Years	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.4
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0
25 - 29 Years	2.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.1
30 - 34 Years	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
35 - 39 Years	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
40 - 44 Years	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.5
45 - 49 Years	7.1	7.4	7.3	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
25 - 29 Years	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1
30 - 34 Years	3.8	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4
35 - 39 Years	5.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.7	4.6
40 - 44 Years	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.2	4.8	5.6	5.3
45 - 49 Years	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.0	5.8

**NOTES:**

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories (i.e. both married as well as unmarried). (Q. 5 & 7 in Section 4, Part A in the questionnaire). Women who had never been married were assigned zero births.
2. Figures given next to “Punjab”, “Sindh”, “NWFP”, “Balochistan”, and “Overall Pakistan” are the mean number of children ever born for ever married women aged 15-49 years.3
3. Women married or not : This is based on the question on marital status in the household roste.

**FIGURE 4.1 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AT AGE 15-49 YEARS**



**TABLE 4.3 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY**

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.4
30 - 34 Years	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.5
35 - 39 Years	4.9	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.6	4.5
40 - 44 Years	6.0	6.4	6.2	4.8	5.5	5.3
45 - 49 Years	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.3	5.8	5.6
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
25 - 29 Years	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6
30 - 34 Years	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.7
35 - 39 Years	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.2	5.4	4.8
40 - 44 Years	5.8	6.8	6.4	5.0	6.4	5.6
45 - 49 Years	6.9	7.3	7.1	5.5	7.0	6.2
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
20 - 24 Years	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5
25 - 29 Years	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8
30 - 34 Years	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
35 - 39 Years	5.8	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.3
40 - 44 Years	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.3
45 - 49 Years	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.6
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
25 - 29 Years	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
30 - 34 Years	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
35 - 39 Years	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
40 - 44 Years	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.6
45 - 49 Years	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.2	5.2
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
25 - 29 Years	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5
30 - 34 Years	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.8	3.6
35 - 39 Years	5.0	5.8	5.6	4.3	4.9	4.7
40 - 44 Years	6.0	6.5	6.3	5.0	5.8	5.3
45 - 49 Years	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.4	6.1	5.8

**NOTES:**

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "NWFP", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the mean number of children ever born for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on question on marital status in the household roster.

**TABLE 4.4 AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES - WOMEN AGED 15- 49 YEARS – BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY**

<b>REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY</b>	<b>1993-1995 (average) (96-97 PIHS)</b>	<b>1994-96 (average) (98-99 PIHS)</b>	<b>1998-00 (average) (2001-02 PIHS)</b>	<b>2002-04 (average) (2005-06 PSLM)</b>
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>				
15 - 19 Years	32	49	26	42
20 - 24 Years	200	198	146	170
25 - 29 Years	266	233	225	212
30 - 34 Years	219	161	183	152
35 - 39 Years	116	98	73	81
40 - 44 Years	56	47	33	31
45 - 49 Years	20	10	10	31
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>				
15 - 19 Years	55	67	46	58
20 - 24 Years	238	207	215	179
25 - 29 Years	296	225	253	202
30 - 34 Years	255	205	219	154
35 - 39 Years	170	132	152	92
40 - 44 Years	105	80	80	41
45 - 49 Years	40	22	22	47
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>				
15 - 19 Years	47	61	40	52
20 - 24 Years	226	204	192	176
25 - 29 Years	287	227	245	205
30 - 34 Years	244	191	208	153
35 - 39 Years	151	121	128	88
40 - 44 Years	88	70	64	37
45 - 49 Years	33	18	18	41
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

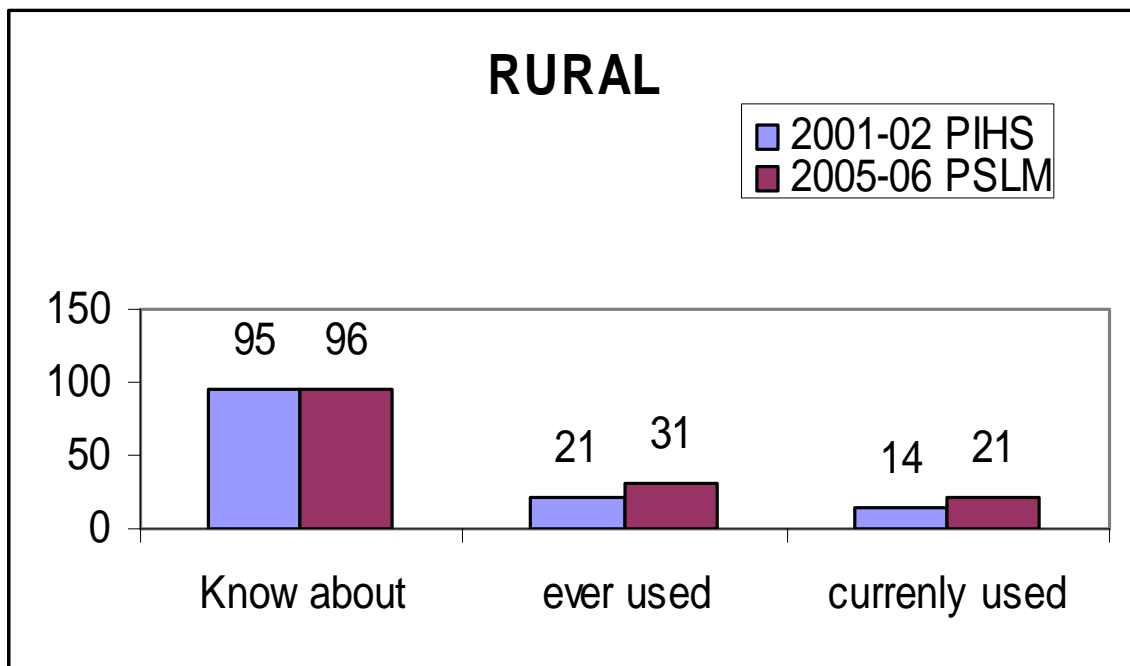
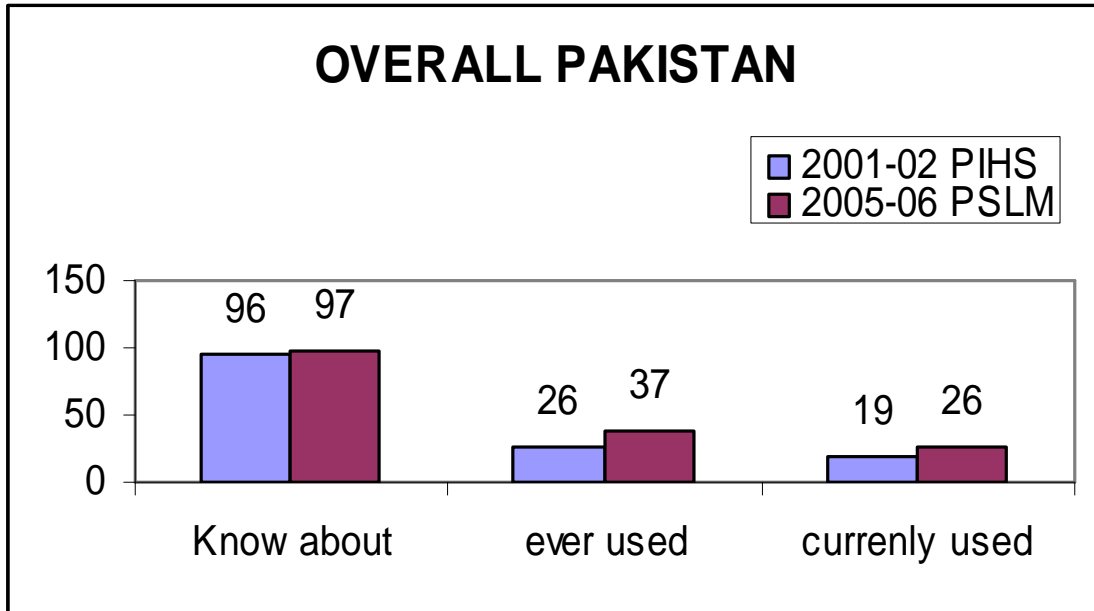
**TABLE 4.5 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY REGION AND PROVINCE**

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>
Punjab	99	44	33	99	54	41
Sindh	100	35	27	100	44	32
NWFP	100	42	29	100	45	31
Balochistan	87	27	20	90	23	19
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>
Punjab	96	26	17	99	39	27
Sindh	98	10	8	99	15	11
NWFP	98	21	12	98	33	22
Balochistan	70	11	10	61	10	7
<b>OVERALL:</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>
Punjab	97	31	22	99	43	31
Sindh	98	19	15	99	29	21
NWFP	98	24	14	99	35	23
Balochistan	73	14	12	67	12	10

**NOTES:**

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: Both the 2005-06 PSLM & 2001-02 PIHS asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

**FIGURE 4.2 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS**





**TABLE 4.6 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES**

PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2005-06 PSLM					
	URBAN			RURAL		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
<b>PUNJAB:</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	98	49	37	98	40	27
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	100	56	43	99	38	28
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	99	52	36	99	37	25
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	100	56	44	98	39	27
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	99	54	40	100	40	26
<b>SINDH:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	99	26	16	99	10	7
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	100	32	21	99	15	10
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	100	38	31	99	17	13
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	100	47	34	99	18	14
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	99	55	42	98	24	17
<b>NWFP:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	100	43	27	97	31	19
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	100	42	28	98	37	23
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	100	54	36	99	34	21
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	100	39	26	100	31	22
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	100	45	33	100	32	23
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	89	20	15	50	7	5
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	89	22	18	69	12	9
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	87	25	23	69	9	7
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	91	23	21	62	11	9
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	96	30	22	74	13	10
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quintile	98	37	26	93	26	18
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quintile	99	45	32	97	31	22
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quintile	99	46	34	97	32	21
4 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	99	51	39	97	33	23
5 <sup>th</sup> Quintile	99	53	40	99	35	24

**NOTES:**

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: The 2005-06 PSLM & 2001-02 PIHS asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
4. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

**TABLE 4.7 WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING**

CHARACTERISTIC	CPR - CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS		
	2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>BY AGE-CATEGORY:</b>			
15-19 years	7	3	4
20-24 years	18	8	11
25-29 years	26	18	21
30-34 years	45	24	31
35-39 years	49	31	37
40-44 years	43	33	37
45-49 years	38	23	29
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:</b>			
No education	31	19	22
Class 1 - 2:	38	32	34
Class 3 - 4:	28	22	24
Class 5 - 7:	36	29	32
Class 8 or higher:	42	28	38
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN:</b>			
No Children	2	0	1
1 Child	17	7	10
2 Children	35	18	24
3-4 Children	47	25	33
5+ Children	46	31	35
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Total number of women in the relevant category currently using family planning expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years in the relevant category.

TABLE 4.8 MAIN REASON FOR NEVER PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING – BY PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON

PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON	2005-06 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>			
Wanted children	32	32	32
Spouse prefers not	4	3	3
Religious reasons	4	7	6
Fear of bad side effects	4	4	4
Pregnant	14	15	15
Lactating	12	11	11
Menopausal	5	5	5
Other	25	23	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH:</b>			
Wanted children	34	34	34
Spouse prefers not	10	4	7
Religious reasons	7	7	7
Fear of bad side effects	4	3	3
Pregnant	11	16	14
Lactating	14	22	19
Menopausal	6	4	5
Other	14	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NWFP:</b>			
Wanted children	24	25	25
Spouse prefers not	5	3	3
Religious reasons	4	7	6
Fear of bad side effects	4	2	3
Pregnant	14	16	15
Lactating	21	22	22
Menopausal	5	5	5
Other	21	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>			
Wanted children	38	31	33
Spouse prefers not	11	8	9
Religious reasons	13	18	16
Fear of bad side effects	2	3	3
Pregnant	13	14	14
Lactating	7	7	7
Menopausal	1	1	1
Other	11	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>			
Wanted children	32	31	31
Spouse prefers not	7	4	5
Religious reasons	6	7	7
Fear of bad side effects	4	3	3
Pregnant	13	15	15
Lactating	13	16	15
Menopausal	5	5	5
Other	20	19	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

NOTES:

- Percentage of women that indicated the reason given, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 - 49 years that have never practiced family planning.
- Reason for not using family planning: In the 2005-06 PSLM & 2001-02 PIHS, respondents could report only one reason for not practising family planning (Q. 4 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire).
- Categories: "Other" includes "Not available", "Too expensive", "Not effective", "Not available regularly", "Self opposed", "Relative opposed", "Husband Away", "Lack of knowledge", "Infertility", "Hysterectomy" and "Other"

**TABLE 4.9 COMMONLY KNOWN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING – BY REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD**

REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	WOMEN THAT KNOW ABOUT EACH PARTICULAR METHOD AS % OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS KNOWING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING				
	2005-06 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
<b>URBAN:</b>					
Pill	99	100	100	89	99
Injection	99	99	99	81	98
Tubal ligation	96	94	96	58	94
IUD	95	92	94	67	93
Condom	86	95	95	66	89
Implant	29	31	18	25	29
Male Sterilization	72	75	56	30	71
Rhythm	58	33	36	16	46
Withdrawal	78	54	72	31	67
Others	11	21	7	17	14
<b>RURAL:</b>					
Pill	98	99	98	58	96
Injection	97	97	97	48	94
Tubal ligation	95	98	90	30	90
IUD	90	95	84	41	87
Condom	74	79	91	35	76
Implant	26	26	9	12	22
Male Sterilization	61	58	43	9	54
Rhythm	45	12	25	2	32
Withdrawal	71	29	63	12	57
Others	9	31	4	11	13
<b>OVERALL:</b>					
Pill	98	99	98	64	97
Injection	98	98	97	56	95
Tubal ligation	95	96	91	36	92
IUD	92	94	85	46	89
Condom	78	87	91	42	80
Implant	27	28	11	15	24
Male Sterilization	64	66	45	14	59
Rhythm	49	22	27	5	37
Withdrawal	73	40	64	16	61
Others	10	26	4	12	13

**NOTES:**

1. Women knowing about the specified family planning method expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that know about any method of family planning.
2. Know about family planning method: In the PSLM 2005-06 respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about (Q. 1 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire)

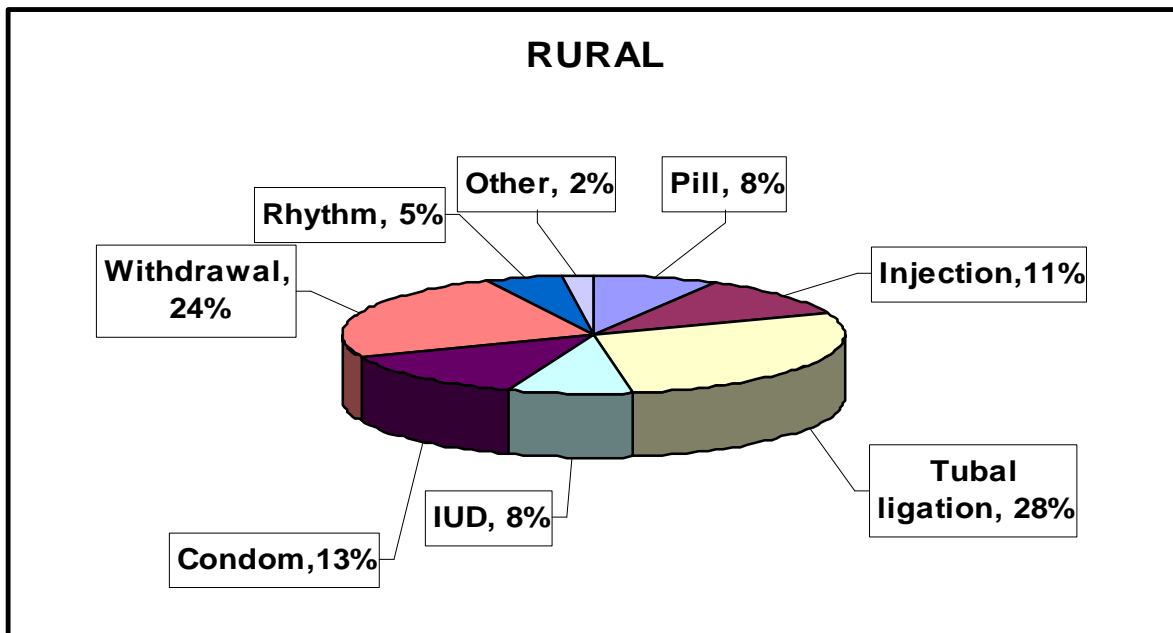
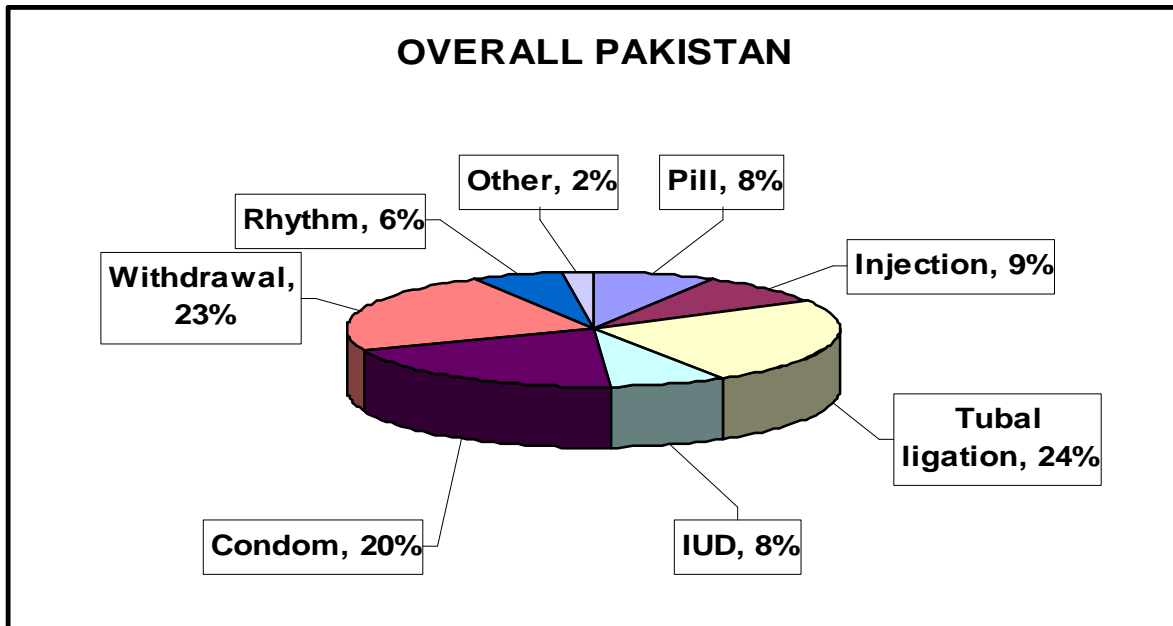
**TABLE 4.10 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD**

PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	2005-06 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>			
Pill	5	5	5
Injection	5	8	6
Tubal ligation	23	32	28
IUD	8	9	9
Condom	20	11	15
Withdrawal	27	26	27
Rhythm	10	8	8
Other	2	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH:</b>			
Pill	9	14	10
Injection	10	13	10
Tubal ligation	15	43	23
IUD	6	7	7
Condom	43	13	35
Withdrawal	16	9	14
Rhythm	1	0	1
Other	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NWFP:</b>			
Pill	12	17	16
Injection	16	21	20
Tubal ligation	10	11	11
IUD	8	5	6
Condom	28	22	23
Withdrawal	23	24	24
Rhythm	2	0	1
Other	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN:</b>			
Pill	20	35	29
Injection	12	13	13
Tubal ligation	10	6	8
IUD	7	15	12
Condom	22	18	20
Withdrawal	27	12	18
Rhythm	1	0	1
Other	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN:</b>			
Pill	7	8	8
Injection	7	11	9
Tubal ligation	20	28	24
IUD	8	8	8
Condom	28	13	20
Withdrawal	23	24	23
Rhythm	6	5	6
Other	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Percentage of women that are using the family planning method indicated expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practising family planning.
2. Type of family planning method currently being used: Based on Q.3 in Section 4 Part C in the PSLM 2005-06 questionnaire.
3. Categories: "Other" includes "Norplant/implant," "Male Sterilisation/Vasectomy" and "Other".

**FIGURE 4.3 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED**



**TABLE 4.11 SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD**

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING					
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Spouse/relative/friend	21	11	15	21	10	15
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	15	20	18	10	14	12
Govt. Health facility	28	30	29	13	19	16
Village F. Planning Worker	1	3	2	2	6	4
NGO family planning clinic	1	1	1	1	0	1
Private hospital/practitioner	17	20	19	14	15	15
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	1	2	1	0	2	1
Shop or Chemist	11	8	10	10	6	8
Other	3	5	5	0	1	1

**NOTES:**

1. Women obtaining method from place / person indicated, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. "Government Health Facility" includes "Govt. Hospital /Dispensary/Practitioner" and "BHU/RHC".
3. In the 2005-06 PSLM questionnaire there were two more types of sources: "Reproductive Health Services Unit" and "Mobile Services Unit", these have been included in "Other".

**TABLE 4.12 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON**

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES		
	2005-06 PSLM		
	1. WOMEN FINDING METHODS SATISFACTORY (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	98	97	98
Sindh	98	98	98
NWFP	100	98	99
Balochistan	90	94	92
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
REASON	2. REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION (%)		
Costs too much	13	11	13
Irregular supply	11	4	7
Adverse side effect	64	73	70
Not effective	12	2	6
Husband does not like	0	3	2
Other	0	4	3
Total	100	100	100

**NOTES:**

1. Part 1: Women satisfied with the family planning method used expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. Part 2: Women unsatisfied with the family planning methods for the reason indicated expressed as a percentage of all women finding family planning methods unsatisfactory.



## 5. Water supply & Sanitation

### 5.1 Introduction

Most of the households in Pakistan do not have access to adequate potable or shallow water. Many of them also lack toilets and adequate sanitation systems. The Government aims to expand access to clean facility drinking water and to improve sanitation particularly in rural areas. The main Government strategy in water supply is to improve the performance and operation of water supply systems by promoting community responsibility for the management and maintenance of systems. To improve sanitation, the government is promoting the construction of household latrines, the construction of open surface drains with street pavements and providing hygiene education.

In this chapter, information is presented on water supplies, toilets and sanitation.

### 5.2 Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in Pakistan is the hand pump (Table 5.1). Hand pumps and motor pumps together provide 65 per cent of household's drinking water in 2005-06, as compared to 62 percent in 2004-05. However, comparing with the previous surveys in 2001-02 and 2004-05 the usage of Hand pump is declining where as it is increasing for the motor pump both in urban and in rural areas. Moreover, the percentage of households depending on lower water sources i.e. dug well" and other either remained unchanged or slightly decreased. Usage of tap water<sup>3</sup> during 2004-05 and 2005-06 remain at the level of 34 percent, NWFP has the best water supply of 47 percent in 2005-06 compared to 44 percent in 2004-05 amongst the provinces in terms of tap water. The vast majority of the population of Punjab (68 percent) has water either from hand pump or motor pump and only 5 percent of the population depend on a dug well or other sources ( river, canal or stream). Sindh has remained at almost same level in terms of tap water (43 percent) in 2005-06 as compared to 44 percent in 2004-05. Balochistan province has shown increase in Tap water from 33 percent in 2004-05 to 36 percent in 2005-06, increase is more evident in rural areas (22 percent to 25 percent) in spite of the fact that in urban areas same has declined.

The water supply situation in NWFP and Balochistan has improved as compared to 2004-05. In these two provinces, 32 and 60 percent of the rural population in 2005-06, as compared to 45 percent & 70 percent respectively in 2004-05, depend on water from a dug well or from a other (river/canal/stream).

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<sup>3</sup> In PSLM survey, interviewers were told to record the ultimate source of drinking water. For example, water piped directly from a stream and delivered through a tap, without passing through a settlement tank, would have 'stream' as its source, not 'tap in house'.

Richer households are substantially more likely to have water piped to a tap in the household (Table 5.2). This relationship is strong in urban areas, but very weak in rural areas. On the other hand the use of dug wells and river/canal/stream is more likely for poor households.

A small proportion of households pay for drinking water (Table 5.3). In the population as a whole, only 24 per cent of households pay for water and this proportion reaches only 12 per cent in rural areas. Since 2004-05, the proportion paying has remained increasing in rural and in urban areas.

The 2005-06 PSLM recorded information on who installed the water system used by the household (Table 5.5). It shows that households themselves are the largest single supplier of drinking water, having arranged their own supply in 57 per cent of cases. Provincial and local government – in the form of the LG&RDD, the PHED and other local government bodies – installed the water supplies of some 35 percent of households. They installed 92 per cent of all piped water supplies; however the coverage of Local government was least important in Punjab and played the largest role in Balochistan.

Households that depend on the poorest supplies also have to travel the furthest for the water (Table 5.6). Some 8 percent of households whose drinking water comes from a river, canal, stream or pond travel zero to 0.5 km for the water. Comparing provinces, Punjab is favoured with the best access while Balochistan has the worst, with over half of the households depending on sources outside the home.

### **5.3 Toilet Facility and sanitation.**

In Pakistan as a whole, 30 per cent households do not have any toilet facility (Table 5.7). This varies largely between urban and rural areas i.e. 3 per cent of urban households have no toilet compared to 44 percent of rural households. The percentage of households with no toilet facility is highest in rural Balochistan (56 percent) and lowest in NWFP (29 percent) in 2005-06.

The use of flush toilets is 93 percent for the urban households, Punjab with 95% is highest and Balochistan with 61 percent is the lowest.

Richer households have much greater use of flush toilets than poor households (Table 5.8). The use of flush toilets is 98 percent almost universal for the richest urban households, compare to 64 percent in richer rural area.

Some 58 per cent of rural households do not have any form of sanitation system in 2005-06 compare to 66 percent in 2004-05 (Table 5.9). Balochistan rural with highest 92 per cent households are with out any system while Punjab rural with 48 per cent is the lowest one.

As would be expected, richer households are more likely to have a connection to a sanitation system than poor households (Table 5.10). The relationship is much stronger in urban areas, 92 percent as compared to 42 percent in rural areas.

79 percent of households reported that they had no garbage collection system, reaching 97 percent in rural areas (Table 5.11). In rural areas, the pattern is more or less same for all the four provinces. Even in urban areas, only 44 per cent households benefited from municipal garbage collection services and 43 per cent of urban households had no garbage collection system at all in 2005-06.

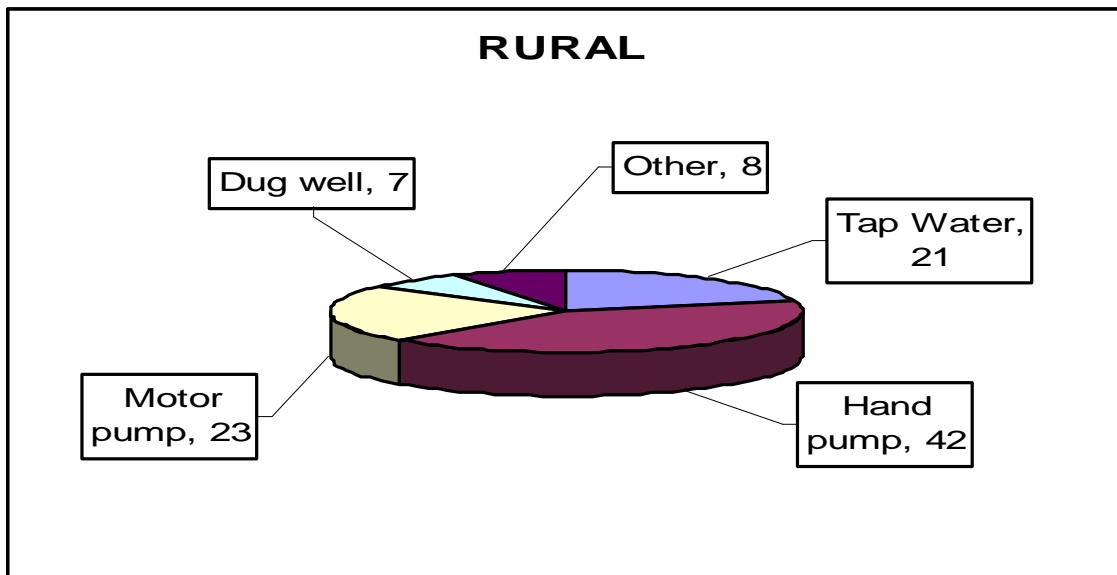
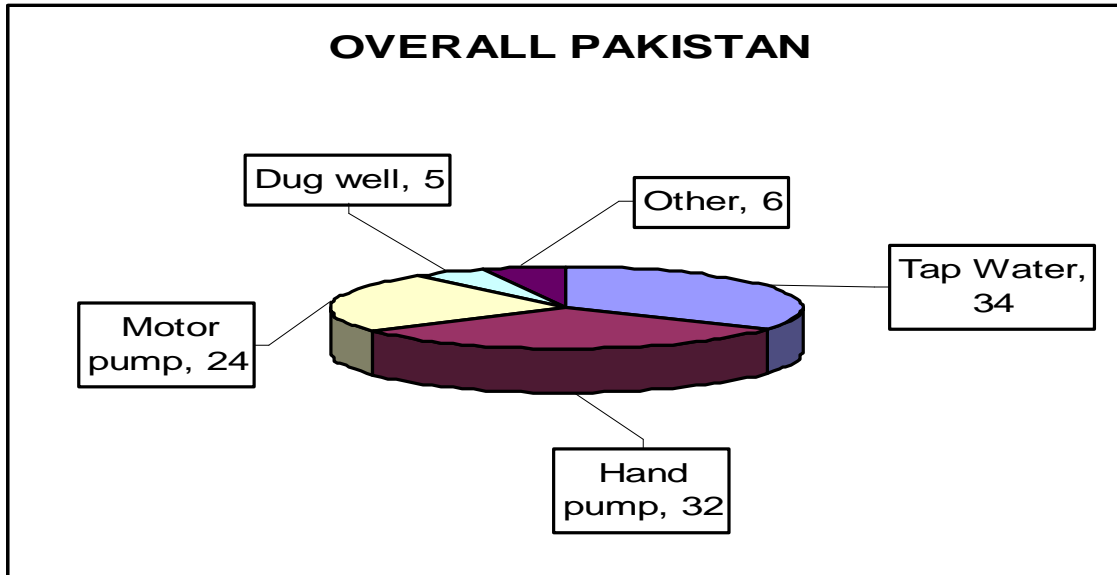
**TABLE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION**

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>									
Tap Water	54	6	20	52	17	28	50	16	27
Hand pump	16	69	54	13	50	39	11	47	35
Motor pump	30	19	22	32	27	29	37	31	33
Dug well	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	3
Other	0	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH</b>									
Tap Water	67	4	30	71	19	44	71	11	43
Hand pump	14	66	44	13	60	37	14	63	37
Motor pump	11	4	7	10	3	6	9	9	9
Dug well	1	14	9	2	8	5	1	9	5
Other	8	11	10	5	11	8	5	9	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N.W.F.P</b>									
Tap Water	57	35	39	62	40	44	56	45	47
Hand pump	7	11	10	8	12	11	11	13	13
Motor pump	19	7	9	17	4	6	24	10	12
Dug well	14	18	17	11	18	17	9	17	16
Other	3	29	25	2	27	23	1	15	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>									
Tap Water	80	14	25	84	22	33	77	25	36
Hand pump	2	1	1	3	5	4	3	6	6
Motor pump	3	12	11	5	4	4	8	9	9
Dug well	11	35	31	4	28	23	9	15	14
Other	5	38	32	5	42	36	4	45	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>									
Tap Water	58	10	25	60	21	34	59	21	34
Hand pump	14	56	44	13	44	33	12	42	32
Motor pump	22	14	17	23	18	19	25	23	24
Dug well	2	10	7	2	7	5	2	7	5
Other	3	10	7	3	11	8	3	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: "Tap water" consists of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside. Motor pump includes motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, canal, river, spring, stream, pond and other.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**FIGURE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**



**TABLE 5. 2 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY INCOME GROUP**

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 <sup>st</sup> QUINTILE	2 <sup>nd</sup> QUINTILE	3 <sup>rd</sup> QUINTILE	4 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	5 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	
<b>URBAN</b>						
Tap in house	36	43	51	53	66	55
Tap outside house	6	4	3	3	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	54	48	40	39	28	37
Dug well	4	2	2	2	1	2
Other	1	3	2		2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL</b>						
Tap in house	13	15	15	20	22	17
Tap outside house	3	4	2	2	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	63	64	67	66	64	65
Dug well	8	8	7	6	6	7
Other	12	10	9	6	6	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>						
Tap in house	17	22	26	32	46	30
Tap outside house	4	4	3	3	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	62	60	60	56	45	55
Dug well	7	6	6	5	3	5
Other	10	8	7	5	4	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: 'Tap water' consist of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
3. River/canal/Stream has been excluded from urban areas because its frequency was zero.
4. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
5. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption.
6. Total may not add up to 100 because of

**TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR WATER –BY REGION AND WATER SOURCE**

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM		
	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)
<b>URBAN AREAS:</b>						
Tap in house	53	72	111	56	75	77
Tap outside house	5	20	..	3	37	..
Hand pump/M. pump	36	3	..	37	8	..
Dug well	2	10	..	2	5	..
Other	3	70	..	2	73	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>RURAL AREAS:</b>						
Tap in house	8	63	41	17	61	60
Tap outside house	2	11	..	3	19	..
Hand pump/M pump	70	1	..	65	1	..
Dug well	10	1	..	7	1	..
River/Canal/Stream	9	1	..	7	1	..
Other	1	52	..	2	11	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>						
Tap in house	22	69	94	30	70	72
Tap outside house	3	16	..	3	26	..
Hand pump/M pump	61	1	..	55	2	..
Dug well	7	2	..	5	2	..
River/Canal/Stream	6	1	..	4	2	..
Other	1	64	..	2	35	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>88</b>

**NOTES:**

1. The first column gives the percentage of households obtaining water from the source indicated. The second column gives the households that pay for water, expressed as a percentage of the households that obtain water from the source indicated. The third column gives the average amount paid per month by those households that pay for water, where sample size permits.
2. Categories: ‘Tap water’ consist of both tap water inside and out side house; ‘Hand pump/M. pump’ includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; ‘Dug well’ includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; ‘River/Canal /Stream’ includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and ‘Other’ includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
3. Total for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
4. Insufficient observation to allow accurate statistics to be derived for these cells.

**TABLE 5.4 PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR PIPED WATER-- BY REGION AND QUINTILE**

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06 PSLM					
	1 <sup>st</sup> QUINTILE	2 <sup>nd</sup> QUINTILE	3 <sup>rd</sup> QUINTILE	4 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	5 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	OVERALL
URBAN AREA	74	65	60	67	84	75
RURAL AREA	55	55	62	68	63	61
PAKISTAN	62	60	61	68	79	70

**NOTES:**

1. Households that receive piped water to the house and who pay for water expressed as a percentage of the total number of households that have water piped to the house.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption



**TABLE 5. 5 WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM - BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE	WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM 2005-06 PSLM					TOTAL
	Piped Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Open well	Closed Well	
<b>PUNJAB:</b>						
Local Government	91	1	1	2	8	26
Non-Government	3	7	5	44	4	6
Household it self	6	92	93	39	74	68
Don't know	0	0	1	15	14	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH</b>						
Local Government	93	5	5	3	4	45
Non-Government	3	17	18	86	71	14
Household it self	4	79	78	11	25	41
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N.W.F.P</b>						
Local Government	92	3	18	2	3	53
Non-Government	6	6	9	9	21	7
Household it self	2	91	73	89	72	40
Don't know	0	0	0	0	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>						
Local Government	97	19	29	12	0	62
Non-Government	3	33	26	37	0	16
Household it self	0	49	44	49	100	22
Don't know	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>						
Local Government	92	2	3	3	5	35
Non-Government	3	10	7	39	22	8
Household it self	4	88	89	54	64	57
Don't know	0	0	1	4	8	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households having the type of water delivery system indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Local Government includes Public Health Engineering Department, LG&RDD, Municipality/District/Union Councils etc; "Non Govt" includes community, NGO, private etc.
3. Categories: "Tap water" consist of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; "River/Canal /Stream" includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
4. Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

**TABLE 5. 6 DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE**

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	Inside The House	0-0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-5 Km	Over 5 Km
<b>PUNJAB</b>						
Tap water	93	6	0	0	0	0
Hand pump / M.pump	93	6	0	0	0	0
Dug well	45	55	0	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	34	42	15	5	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SINDH</b>						
Tap water	97	3	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	83	17	0	0	0	0
Dug well	14	71	9	2	3	1
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	2	59	4	0	9	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>N.W.F.P</b>						
Tap water	80	20	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	85	13	1	1	0	0
Dug well	75	24	1	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	15	76	8	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>						
Tap water	77	23	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	37	40	10	5	4	3
Dug well	32	36	8	4	12	9
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	6	70	18	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN</b>						
Tap water	91	8	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	90	9	1	0	0	0
Dug well	48	44	3	1	2	1
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	15	63	11	2	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**NOTES:**

- Households traveling the distance indicated to the water source as a percentage of all households using the specified source. ‘Total’ gives the households traveling the distance indicated as a percentage of all households in the province.
- Categories: ‘Tap water’ consist of both tap water inside and out side house; ‘Hand pump/M. pump’ includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; ‘Dug well’ includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; ‘River/Canal /Stream’ includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond.
- Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

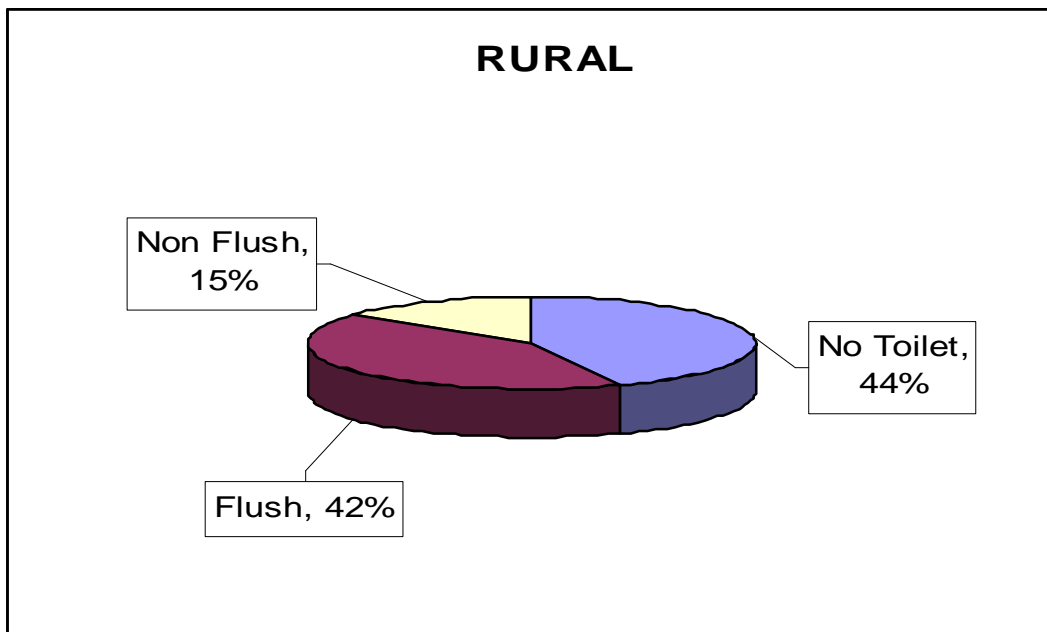
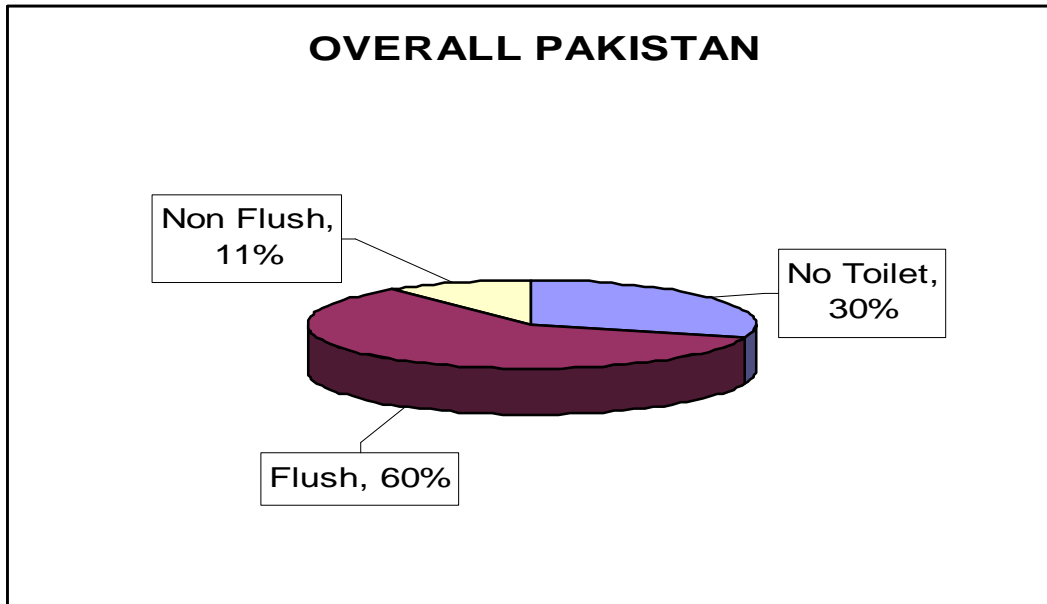
**TABLE 5. 7 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>									
Flush	91	31	48	91	43	66	95	49	66
Non- Flush	2	2	2	2	7	5	1	2	2
No Toilet	7	68	50	7	50	30	4	49	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH</b>									
Flush	91	17	48	88	17	51	94	20	59
Non- Flush	7	34	23	7	56	32	4	44	23
No Toilet	3	49	30	5	27	16	2	36	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NWFP</b>									
Flush	73	26	33	81	32	48	85	48	54
Non- Flush	23	38	36	13	36	28	10	23	21
No Toilet	4	36	31	6	32	24	5	29	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>									
Flush	56	5	13	63	7	23	61	8	19
Non- Flush	38	39	39	33	48	44	38	36	37
No Toilet	7	57	48	4	45	33	2	56	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>									
Flush	89	26	45	86	30	54	93	42	60
Non- Flush	5	15	12	7	30	20	4	15	11
No Toilet	5	59	43	6	40	26	3	44	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**FIGURE 5.2 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD**



**TABLE 5.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD - BY QUINTILE GROUP**

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 <sup>st</sup> QUINTILE	2 <sup>nd</sup> QUINTILE	3 <sup>rd</sup> QUINTILE	4 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	5 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	
<b>URBAN :</b>						
Flush	78	87	92	95	98	93
Non-Flush	14	7	6	3	1	4
No Toilet	8	6	3	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL :</b>						
Flush	22	31	40	51	64	42
Non-Flush	18	19	15	12	10	15
No Toilet	60	50	45	37	27	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN</b>						
Flush	32	45	55	67	82	60
Non-Flush	17	16	12	9	5	11
No Toilet	51	40	33	24	13	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household in each income group.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

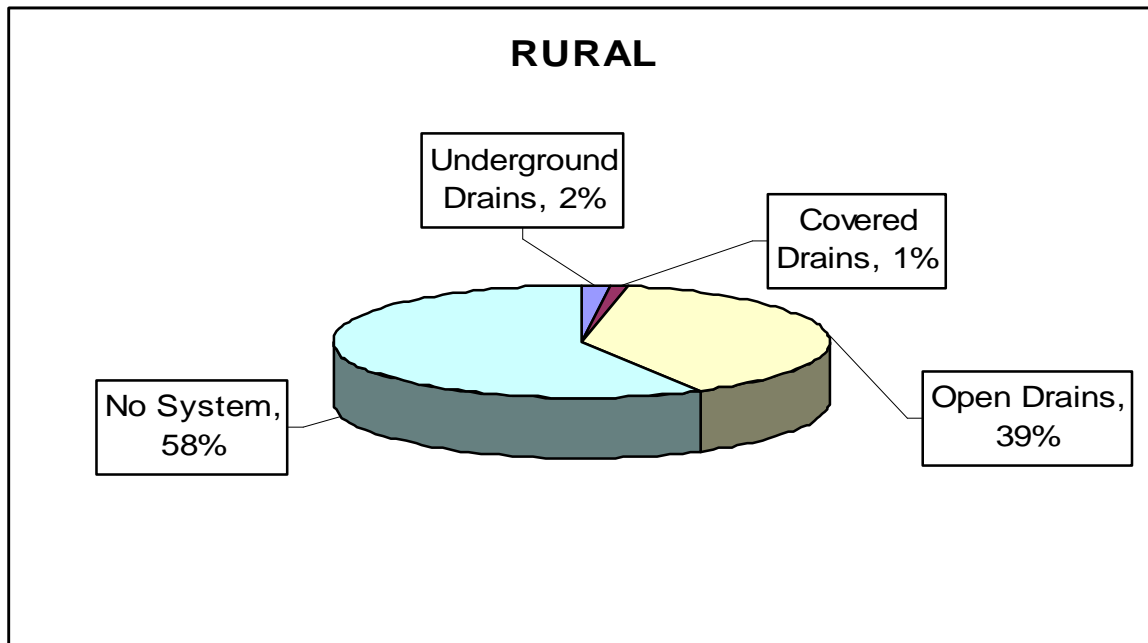
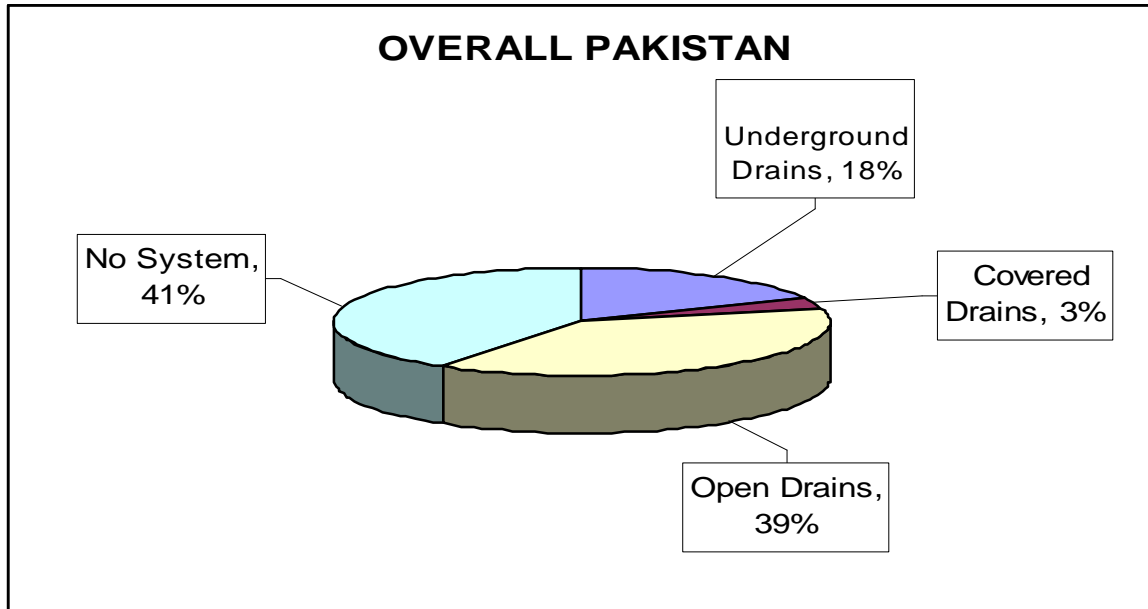
**TABLE 5. 9 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND SANITATION SYSTEM	2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
<b>PUNJAB:</b>									
Underground Drains	36	2	12	38	1	12	43	2	15
Covered Drains	5	1	2	7	1	3	5	2	3
Open Drains	49	41	43	47	42	43	44	48	47
No System	10	57	43	8	56	42	7	48	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH</b>									
Underground Drains	65	1	30	69	2	30	66	1	35
Covered Drains	6	0	3	2	0	1	4	1	3
Open Drains	22	12	16	19	12	15	23	15	19
No System	7	87	51	10	85	54	7	82	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N.W.F.P</b>									
Underground Drains	7	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	1
Covered Drains	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	2
Open Drains	72	25	32	75	30	37	78	42	48
No System	19	74	66	23	69	62	14	56	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>									
Underground Drains	5	0	1	4	0	1	10	1	2
Covered Drains	5	0	1	2	0	1	18	1	5
Open Drains	52	2	8	59	5	14	36	6	13
No System	37	98	91	34	95	85	37	92	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>									
Underground Drains	44	1	14	45	1	14	48	2	18
Covered Drains	5	1	2	5	1	2	5	1	3
Open Drains	41	31	34	40	33	35	38	39	39
No System	10	68	50	10	66	49	8	58	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. "Soak pit" was not included as a separate category in the 1998-99 PIHS questionnaire nor in the 2000 – 02 PIHS questionnaire; .
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**FIGURE 5.3 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED**



**TABLE 5. 10 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY QUINTILES**

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06--PSLM					OVERALL
	1 <sup>st</sup> QUINTILE	2 <sup>nd</sup> QUINTILE	3 <sup>rd</sup> QUINTILE	4 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	5 <sup>th</sup> QUINTILE	
<b>URBAN :</b>						
Underground Drains	21	33	39	47	62	48
Covered Drains	4	7	4	5	6	5
Open Drains	50	46	47	41	29	38
No System	25	15	11	7	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL :</b>						
Underground Drains	1	2	2	2	3	2
Covered Drains	1	1	1	2	2	1
Open Drains	28	32	39	45	52	39
No System	70	65	58	51	44	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>OVERALL PAKISTAN</b>						
Underground Drains	5	9	12	18	35	18
Covered Drains	2	2	2	3	4	3
Open Drains	32	35	41	44	39	39
No System	62	53	45	35	22	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Quintile are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households estimates based on these quintile may slightly be different in some cases, from those based on the full sample of 15,453 households.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.



**TABLE 5.11 GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM FROM THE HOUSEHOLD - BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM	2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
Municipality	48	0	15
Privately	8	2	4
No System	44	97	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>SINDH</b>			
Municipality	38	3	22
Privately	23	0	12
No System	39	97	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>N.W.F.P</b>			
Municipality	49	0	8
Privately	4	2	2
No System	47	98	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>			
Municipality	12	0	2
Privately	4	1	1
No System	84	99	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>			
Municipality	44	1	15
Privately	13	2	6
No System	43	98	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**NOTES:**

1. Households reporting the garbage collection system indicated for their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY, 2005-06****Objectives:**

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy in the overall context of MDGs. The indicators will be developed at National/Provincial level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Population Welfare
5. Income & Expenditure

**Universe:**

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Military restricted and protected areas of NWFP have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

**SAMPLING FRAME****Urban area:**

FBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising cities/towns have been divided into small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through map. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households and categorized into low, middle and high-income group, keeping in view the socio economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks has been updated in 2003.

**Rural area:**

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/dehs according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouza/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised of 50590 villages/mouzas.

The numbers of enumeration blocks in urban and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas of the country are as under:

**NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Number of E. Blocks</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
Punjab	14,549	25,875
Sindh	9,025	5,871
NWFP	1,913	7,337
Balochistan	613	6,557
A.J.K	210	1,654
Northern Area	64	566
FATA		2,596
Islamabad	324	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,698</b>	<b>50,588</b>

**STRATIFICATION PLAN**

**Urban Areas:**

Large sized cities having population five lacs and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each defunct administrative division have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

**Rural Areas:**

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces has been considered as independent stratum, whereas in Balochistan province defunct administrative division has been treated as stratum

**Sample Size and its Allocation:**

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, analytical studies based on the results of Pakistan Demographic Survey, Labour Force and Pakistan Integrated Households Sample Survey were undertaken. Keeping in view the variability exist within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available a sample size of 15453 households enumerated from 1109 sample PSUs (531 from urban and 578 from rural areas) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates in respect of all provinces. The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:-

**PROFILE OF THE PSLM SAMPLE 2005-06**

PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
<b>PSUs:</b>			
Punjab	240	244	484
Sindh	140	132	272
NWFP	88	119	207
Balochistan	63	83	146
<b>Overall</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1109</b>
<b>SSUs/Households</b>			
Punjab	2790	3892	6682
Sindh	1666	2107	3773
NWFP	1049	1901	2950
Balochistan	735	1313	2048
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>9214</b>	<b>15453</b>

**Sample Design:** A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

**Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):**

Enumeration blocks in the urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural domain have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). In urban domain sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme using households in each block as measure of size (MOS). Similarly in rural areas, population of each village has taken as MOS for selection of sample villages using probability proportional to size method of selection.

**Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):**

Households within each sample Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) have been considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 16 and 12 households have been selected from each sample village and enumeration block respectively by systematic sampling scheme with a random start.

**Estimation Procedures:**

Detail of estimation procedures for estimates and their variances is attached as Annexure – I

## Estimation Procedure:

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

#### NOTATIONS:

$N_h$  = Total number of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$n_h$  = Total number of sample PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$M_{hi}$  = Total number of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) in the  $i$ th sample PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$m_{hi}$  = Number of sample SSUs in the  $i$ th sample PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$P_{hi}$  = Assigned probability of selection of  $i$ th PSU of the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$y_{hij}$  = Value of any characteristic  $y$  of  $j$ th SSU within  $i$ th PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$x_{hij}$  = Value of any characteristic  $x$  of  $j$ th SSU within  $i$ th PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

#### (i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^L N_h$$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

OR

$$\mathcal{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \mathcal{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

For  $X$ , another variable of interest, we have

$$\mathcal{X}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \sum_{h=1}^L \mathcal{X}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{Y}}{\mathcal{X}}$$

$$v(\mathcal{X}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} s_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right)$$

$$v(\mathcal{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s_{ht}^2 = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right)$$

**(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES**

$$r = \frac{\mathcal{Y}}{\mathcal{X}}$$

where  $\hat{Y}$  and  $\hat{X}$  can be estimated by equations under item (i) given above.

$$Rel V(r) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s_{hb}^2 + \frac{1}{\mathcal{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2 m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s_{hw}^2$$

where

$$s_{hb}^2 = s_{ht}^2 - s_{hw}^2$$

$$s_{ht}^2 = s_{hy}^2 + r^2 s_{hx}^2 - 2r s_{hxy}$$

$$s_{hx}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hy} = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left( \frac{x_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{x_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hw} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{p_{hi}^2} \frac{M_{hi}^2 (M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{m_{hi} M_{hi}} s^2_{hi}$$

and

$$s^2_{hi} = s^2_{hiy} + r^2 s^2_{hix} - 2r s_{hixy}$$

$$s^2_{hiy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}^2 - \frac{\left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij} \right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hix} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}^2 - \frac{\left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} \right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hixy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} y_{hij} - \frac{\left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij} \right)}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

**APPENDIX B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS**

**Gross Enrollment Rate At Primary Level (Aged 5 to 9)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>100.57</b>	<b>107.43</b>
Punjab	110	2.4	105.30	114.70
Sindh	100	3.3	93.53	106.47
NWFP	91	3.5	84.14	97.86
Balochistan	92	4.6	82.98	101.02
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>77.10</b>	<b>82.90</b>
Punjab	88	2.10	83.88	92.12
Sindh	66	3.00	60.12	71.88
NWFP	81	2.71	75.69	86.31
Balochistan	57	7.00	43.28	70.72
<b>Overall</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>84.63</b>	<b>89.37</b>
Punjab	94	1.70	90.67	97.33
Sindh	80	2.97	74.18	85.82
NWFP	83	2.41	78.28	87.72
Balochistan	65	5.86	53.51	76.49

**Net Enrollment Rate At Primary Level (Aged 5 to 9)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>62.59</b>	<b>67.41</b>
Punjab	70	1.7	66.67	73.33
Sindh	62	2.2	57.69	66.31
NWFP	56	1.9	52.28	59.72
Balochistan	47	2.82	41.47	52.53
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>48.78</b>
Punjab	52	1.24	49.57	54.43
Sindh	42	2.03	38.02	45.98
NWFP	47	1.77	43.53	50.47
Balochistan	30	3.94	22.28	37.72
<b>Overall</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>51.47</b>	<b>54.53</b>
Punjab	57	1.06	54.92	59.08
Sindh	50	1.53	47.00	53.00
NWFP	49	1.56	45.94	52.06
Balochistan	34	3.25	27.63	40.37



**Gross Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 10 to 12)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<b>72.80</b>
Punjab	70	3.22	63.69	76.31
Sindh	67	4.82	57.55	76.45
NWFP	65	3.92	57.32	72.68
Balochistan	48	4.32	39.53	56.47
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>37.99</b>	<b>43.01</b>
Punjab	45	1.76	41.95	48.85
Sindh	23	1.76	19.45	26.35
NWFP	50	3.10	43.82	55.98
Balochistan	20	4.40	11.68	28.92
<b>Overall</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>46.73</b>	<b>51.47</b>
Punjab	53	1.62	49.82	56.18
Sindh	44	2.40	39.30	48.70
NWFP	52	2.72	46.67	57.33
Balochistan	27	4.16	18.85	35.15

**Net Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 10 to 12)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>25.59</b>	<b>30.41</b>
Punjab	31	1.80	27.47	34.53
Sindh	26	2.06	21.96	30.04
NWFP	21	2.15	16.79	25.21
Balochistan	14	1.50	11.06	16.94
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>14.16</b>
Punjab	16	0.87	14.29	17.71
Sindh	8	0.87	6.29	9.71
NWFP	13	1.24	10.57	15.43
Balochistan	4	1.15	1.75	6.25
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>19.66</b>
Punjab	20	0.85	18.33	21.67
Sindh	17	1.08	14.88	19.12
NWFP	14	1.12	11.80	16.20
Balochistan	7	1.13	4.79	9.21

**Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>69.77</b>	<b>72.83</b>
Punjab	73	0.88	71.28	74.72
Sindh	72	1.62	69.02	75.38
NWFP	59	1.78	55.51	62.49
Balochistan	59	1.50	55.66	61.54
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>45.51</b>
Punjab	47	1.00	45.04	48.96
Sindh	37	1.42	34.22	39.78
NWFP	44	1.53	41.00	47.00
Balochistan	31	4.20	23.07	39.53
<b>Overall</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>52.75</b>	<b>55.25</b>
Punjab	56	0.80	54.43	57.57
Sindh	55	1.20	52.65	57.35
NWFP	46	1.34	43.37	48.63
Balochistan	38	3.95	30.26	45.74

**Population 10 Years & Older That Has Ever Attended School**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>70.51</b>	<b>73.49</b>
Punjab	75	0.84	73.35	76.65
Sindh	72	1.61	68.84	75.16
NWFP	63	1.54	59.98	66.02
Balochistan	57	1.58	53.90	60.10
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>45.49</b>	<b>48.51</b>
Punjab	51	0.97	49.10	52.90
Sindh	38	1.40	35.26	40.74
NWFP	48	1.37	45.31	50.69
Balochistan	27	4.29	18.59	35.41
<b>Overall</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>54.77</b>	<b>57.23</b>
Punjab	59	0.77	57.49	60.51
Sindh	56	1.18	53.69	58.31
NWFP	51	1.20	48.65	53.35
Balochistan	34	3.94	26.28	41.72

**MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN 15-49 YEARS**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>2.16</b>
Punjab	2.0	0.04	1.92	2.08
Sindh	2.0	0.06	1.88	2.12
NWFP	2.4	0.08	2.24	2.56
Balochistan	2.4	0.08	2.24	2.56
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.55</b>
Punjab	2.4	0.04	2.32	2.48
Sindh	2.7	0.06	2.58	2.82
NWFP	2.5	0.05	2.40	2.60
Balochistan	2.6	0.10	2.40	2.80
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.71</b>
Punjab	2.3	0.03	2.24	2.36
Sindh	2.3	0.04	2.22	2.38
NWFP	2.5	0.04	2.42	2.58
Balochistan	2.6	0.08	2.44	2.76

**USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS-CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>33.96</b>	<b>38.04</b>
Punjab	41	1.36	38.33	43.67
Sindh	32	1.93	28.22	35.78
NWFP	31	2.00	27.08	34.92
Balochistan	19	2.32	14.45	23.55
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>22.45</b>
Punjab	27	2.32	22.45	31.55
Sindh	11	1.10	8.84	13.16
NWFP	22	1.42	19.22	24.78
Balochistan	7	1.16	4.73	9.27
<b>Overall</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>24.77</b>	<b>27.23</b>
Punjab	31	0.88	29.28	32.72
Sindh	21	1.16	18.73	23.27
NWFP	23	1.05	20.94	25.06
Balochistan	10	1.69	6.69	13.31

**Children aged 12-23 months Immunized (At Least One)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>94.29</b>	<b>97.71</b>
Punjab	96	1.17	93.71	98.29
Sindh	96	1.67	92.73	99.27
NWFP	98	1.23	95.59	100.41
Balochistan	82	3.95	74.26	89.74
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>90.71</b>	<b>95.29</b>
Punjab	92	1.32	89.41	94.59
Sindh	97	1.53	94.00	100.00
NWFP	98	0.62	96.78	99.22
Balochistan	65	13.60	38.34	91.66
<b>Overall</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>92.28</b>	<b>95.72</b>
Punjab	93	1.00	91.04	94.96
Sindh	97	1.13	94.79	99.21
NWFP	98	0.56	96.90	99.10
Balochistan	69	11.20	47.05	90.95

**Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>65.04</b>
Punjab	70	3.55	63.04	76.96
Sindh	44	4.21	35.75	52.25
NWFP	58	3.93	50.30	65.70
Balochistan	44	5.66	32.91	55.09
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>41.61</b>	<b>48.39</b>
Punjab	53	2.44	48.22	57.78
Sindh	23	2.83	17.45	28.55
NWFP	45	3.53	38.08	51.92
Balochistan	29	7.50	14.30	43.70
<b>Overall</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>46.14</b>	<b>51.86</b>
Punjab	58	2.04	54.00	62.00
Sindh	32	2.43	27.24	36.76
NWFP	47	3.11	40.90	53.10
Balochistan	32	6.36	19.53	44.47

**Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhea in past 30 days**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>12.33</b>
Punjab	13	1.13	10.79	15.21
Sindh	7	0.82	5.39	8.61
NWFP	14	1.71	10.65	17.35
Balochistan	7	1.17	4.71	9.29
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>14.23</b>
Punjab	15	0.87	13.29	16.71
Sindh	8	1.01	6.02	9.98
NWFP	15	1.37	12.31	17.69
Balochistan	4	1.20	1.65	6.35
<b>Overall</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>12.96</b>
Punjab	14	0.70	12.63	15.37
Sindh	8	0.68	6.67	9.33
NWFP	15	1.21	12.63	17.37
Balochistan	4	1.11	1.82	6.18

**Pre Natal Consultation for Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>71.35</b>	<b>76.65</b>
Punjab	73	2.05	68.98	77.02
Sindh	82	2.01	78.06	85.94
NWFP	53	3.24	46.65	59.35
Balochistan	60	3.95	52.26	67.74
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>39.67</b>	<b>44.33</b>
Punjab	45	1.49	42.08	47.92
Sindh	38	2.23	33.63	42.37
NWFP	42	2.50	37.10	46.90
Balochistan	30	7.41	15.48	44.52
<b>Overall</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>50.02</b>	<b>53.98</b>
Punjab	53	1.29	50.47	55.53
Sindh	56	1.76	52.55	59.45
NWFP	43	2.21	38.67	47.33
Balochistan	36	6.93	22.42	49.58

**Post Natal Consultation for Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years**

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
<b>Urban Areas</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>38.27</b>
Punjab	31	2.2	26.69	35.31
Sindh	43	3.18	36.77	49.23
NWFP	22	2.1	17.88	26.12
Balochistan	25	3.9	17.36	32.64
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>18.78</b>
Punjab	17	1.27	14.51	19.49
Sindh	14	1.39	11.28	16.72
NWFP	21	2.17	16.75	25.25
Balochistan	9	2.74	3.63	14.37
<b>Overall</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>23.61</b>
Punjab	21	1.11	18.82	23.18
Sindh	26	1.68	22.71	29.29
NWFP	21	1.90	17.28	24.72
Balochistan	12	2.81	6.49	17.51

## Appendix C: Consumption quintiles

Consumption quintiles are used to distinguish the population according to their welfare: poorest households are grouped together into the 1st quintile, those with higher consumption into the 2nd quintile, and so on. Five quintiles rank the population from the poorest 20% to the richest 20%. The main aim of quintile is to analyze how social and economic indicators change in relation to people's welfare. For instance, the government wants to know whether poorer households have access to basic services (immunization, schools, safe water etc.) or whether there are significant differences between the poor and the rich. Furthermore, policy makers are interested to know how consumption patterns and income sources of poorer households are different from those of richer households. Estimates by quintiles describe distributional differences, thus representing an important tool of analysis.

Quintiles are calculated for the four provinces together (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains in all provinces households with the same welfare. However, if one province is relatively richer than others its population will not be evenly distributed in each quintile, but mostly concentrated in the higher quintiles. In fact, only at the overall level each quintile contains 20% of the population, but in urban areas, where people usually are richer, upper quintiles contain higher population percentages, and the opposite is true in rural areas (see table 1 and 2).

Consumption expenditure is used as a proxy to assess people's welfare. Expenditure is calculated at the household level but it is adjusted by household size and its composition. The adjustment is necessary to assess a proper ranking of households. Reasons can become clear with some examples. Imagine two households both with a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3000. However, it would be wrong to say that both households enjoy the same welfare without considering their household size and composition. For instance, one household may be composed by one single individual whereas the other by five people.

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